The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,756—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1896. [TEN PAGES.]

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

FIRE PROOF AND THIEF RESISTING
WORLD RENOWNED
CHUBB'S SAFES
WITH
GUNPOWDER PROOF LOCKS
BOMBAY AGENT:
37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT.

...CTION.

...No. 5 CARBOLIC,
...nt known.
...(English rates).
...s at lower rates, much less
...log pipes or drains,
...ns made with Tar Oils.
...& Co., MANCHESTER, ENG.

...SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY. 5 P.M.
P.L. CARTHAGE	5293	M. DeHorne	7th Aug.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th "
P.L. ORIENTAL	6284	L. H. Moule	21st "
SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	28th "
P.M. SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	4th Sept.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	11th "
			SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
P.L. PENINSULAR	5267	F. H. Seymour	19th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	26th "
P.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	3rd October
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th "
P.L. CARTHAGE	5293	M. De Horne	17th "
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th "
P.L. INDIA	6000	R. F. Briscoe	31st "

The Steamers marked P. L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Sutlej" marked B.M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea can not be booked for this voyage.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th July, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Sept. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Oct. 1896.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Nov. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 180

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	G. deGrisogono	4,253	350	7th Aug. 1896
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	7th Sept. 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 180

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
A Surgeon on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue new Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	21st Aug. 1896

Connecting at Colombo with the ss. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August 1, 1896.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. ARCHIMEDE .....18th Aug. 1896.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

E. O. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 24, 1896.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

BOMBAY JAPAN LINE.

THE S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain Anderson, 3,275 Tons, will SAIL for TUTICORIN, CHINA and JAPAN, on or about the 5th August.

For freight and passage apply to

TATA AND SONS,
Agents.
Victoria Building, Fort, Bombay, 27th July, 1896.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 3,000 Hotels.
REDUCED RATES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
OVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court Street House.

J. J. BORDES' ROYAL MESS BRANDY.

This BRANDY is so well known throughout the Presidency that it has pushed its way on its own merit.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 8th Aug. at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th Aug., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on or about the 6th Aug., noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Buarch in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, about the 8th Aug., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, about the 5th Aug., calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 3rd Aug., calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 14th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 1st August, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
MELBOURNE	4080	Rogliano	8th August 1896.
SALAZIE	4255	Chevalier	5th Sept. "
BAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October "
NATAL	4074	Verron	31st " "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	L. Blanc	4,232	27th Aug.

Four weekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 8th August.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to

E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

INDGESTION PERMANENTLY CURED BY PAPARIDINE.

TAKEN as liqueur after meals PAPARADINE instantly relieves all sense of fulness, and, in a few days, the digestive organs regain their normal conditions.
Testimonials from all parts of India.
Price Rs. 2 per Bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., LD., WINE DEPARTMENT.

BURGUNDIES.

SPECIAL attention is called to the following Brands which are of very exceptional quality and in excellent condition:—

	Cash. Pts. Rs.	a.	Qts. Rs.	a.	Credit. Pts. Rs.	a.	Qts. Rs.	a.
CHAMBERTIN of select Vintage	22	8	43	0	25	4	48	0
POMARD	13	12	25	0	15	6	27	14
MACON, fine Flavour and Aroma	12	12	23	0	14	4	25	10
BEAUNE, a fine bodied Wine	15	12	28	8	17	8	31	12
CHABLIS, White Burgundy	15	0	27	0	16	12	30	0
SPARKLING, Red Burgundy, very Choise	30	8	...		34	0	...	

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

YOUR CREST, Rs. 20.
Correctly engraved on steel and embossed in colour on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.
Artistically engraved on steel and embossed in colour on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

REGIMENTAL CRESTS AND DIES ALREADY ENGRAVED.
Dies of all Regiments are on hand. The charge for Embossing from these is the same as for Crest and Monograms supplied by customers, viz:—
Annas 12 per 100 impressions in any colour.
Estimates given for Gold, Silver, Bronze, and Embossing in more than one colour.

DESIGNS OF CRESTS AND MONOGRAMS.
In every instance Pencil Sketches are forwarded for approval before Engraving Steel Dies.
These designs are Free of Charge when an Order is given, otherwise the Preliminary Sketch must be charged for.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs.	a.
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line, with plate	4	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line, with plate	5	0

Engraving Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

POONA SEASON—1896.

ALL DEPARTMENTS in our POONA ESTABLISHMENT have been completely and carefully RESTOCKED, and inspection is solicited. The Dispensing Department is as hitherto under the immediate supervision of a fully qualified English Chemist through whose hands every prescription passes.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
TEMPLE HOUSE, CAMP, POONA.
BRANCH DISPENSARY—BHUDWAR PEIT, CITY.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

MASONIC OUTFITTERS.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE always on hand a large supply of CLOTHING for EVERY DEGREE in FREEMASONRY, all Ribbons SPECIALLY made for INDIA, fast Colours, warranted not to FADE.

"APRONS"

	Rs.	As
Master Mason's Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	16	0
Do. do Scotch Constitution, Red	16	0
Leather Cases for the above ... ... Rs. 4-0 to	7	8
Mark Master's Aprons...	16	8
Royal Arch Companion's Apron and Sash, Best Quality	33	0

Complete Sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia and Jewels always in Stock for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

FOOTBALL AND CRICKET REQUIREMENTS.
SWEATERS,
JERSEYS.
KNICKER HOSE.
BOOTS AND SHOES TO ORDER.

NOTICE

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE

LARGE NUMBER OF WATCHES

STILL ON HAND WE HAVE DECIDED TO EXTEND THE DATE OF OUR

STOCKTAKING SALE
OF
SURPLUS WATCH STOCK
TILL AUGUST 31ST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WHITEAWAY'S ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

COMMENCES SATURDAY, 1ST AUGUST.

SPECIAL SALE PRICE, RS. 5-8 FOR 3 SHIRTS.

THE "HERCULES."—WHITE FINE LONG-CLOTH SHIRTS, with extra fine white longcloth fronts and cuffs. These shirts take the starch splendidly and are in appearance equal to a linen shirt. They wear well, are suited for every-day wear; also made with one stud hole for Dress. Rs. 14-12 per half dozen.
FOR DAY, UNIFORM, MESS, OR DRESS WEAR, send old Shirt by Registered Post as Sample undressed. 100 Dozen to be SOLD.

SPECIAL SALE PRICE, RS. 5-8 FOR SHIRTS.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.		BAHADUR REGALIAS.	
BAHADURS No. 4.		BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.	

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,
McDOWELL AND CO.
MADRAS.

GOLD MEDALS—Kimberley, 1892. Tasmania, 1892. California, 1894.
SILVER MEDAL—Melbourne, 1883. HIGHEST AWARD—Chicago, 1893.

JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES.

CARTRIDGES LOADED WITH EVERY KNOWN ENGLISH POWDER.
SOLID-DRAWN METAL CARTRIDGES FOR RIFLES AND REVOLVERS.
PERCUSSION CAPS (Originators of).
GUN WADS.
SALOON AIR AND GUN AMMUNITION.
GUN IMPLEMENTS.

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION is obtainable from Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., LD., 57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.,
THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

NEW (1896) EDITION.
KEMP & CO.'S
PRESCRIBER'S PHARMACOPŒIA,
THOROUGHLY REVISED AND BROUGHT UP TO DATE.
A LARGE NUMBER of NEW REMEDIES HAVE BEEN ADDED, and the SHAPE of the BOOK ALTERED to a MORE CONVENIENT SIZE.
AN INVALUABLE WORK
OF REFERENCE FOR
PRESCRIBERS
AND
PHARMACISTS.
ORDERS NOW BEING REGISTERED.
PRICE Rs. 4 EACH.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ABERDEEN WHISKY
SCOTT BROTHERS & Co.'s 3 Stars.
Rs. 2 per Bottle.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
AN HOTEL BUSINESS for SALE in a rapidly increasing Hill Station in Southern India or would be let on lease.
Apply "X. Y.,"
Care of this Paper.

ESPLANADE HOTEL
ANNEXE, APOLLO BUNDER.
REDUCED RATES FOR THE MONSOON.
For particulars apply
MANAGER.
TERMS.—From June 1st to 30th Sept.

HYDROCARBINE,
THE NEW
HAIR RENEWER.
FLATTERING reports are being constantly received as to the wonderful efficacy of this excellent preparation.
PLEASANT TO USE.
Price Rs. 2 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY CO., LD.,

CERTIFICATES of SHARES are now ready and will be given to Shareholders in exchange for the allotment receipts.

KILLICK, NIXON AND CO.,
Agents.

1st August, 1896.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND of Rupees (30) THIRTY per Share, for the half-year ended 30th June, 1896, has been declared and made payable on and after MONDAY the 3rd instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, on production of Share Certificates to those Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 27th day of July, 1896.

By Order,

JEEWANDAS & COMPANY,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st August, 1896.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP lately subsisting between us the Undersigned carrying on business in Bombay and at Calcutta as SOLE AGENTS, in India, for the Incandescent Gaslight patented by Dr. Carl Auer von Welsbach under the style or firm of MAHLER and ROSCHER was DISSOLVED by mutual consent on the 30th day of June, 1896.

All debts due to or owing by the said late firm will be received and paid by the Undersigned AUGUST MAHLER who will carry on and continue the said business in his own name.—Dated this 30th July, 1896.

AUGUST MAHLER,
J. ROSCHER.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of August, 1896, for making alterations to the FILTER BEDS at the Malabar Hill Reservoir.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. (1,000) one thousand, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accept d.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipal ty.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 31st July, 1896.

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS are invited from Contractors and Capitalists for taking over and, possibly, extending the BRICK and TILE MANUFACTORY at the Warora Colliery.—Excellent Bricks, roofing and flooring Tiles, are manufactured by the Colliery Management from the fire Clay found in the mines, and Government has derived substantial profits from the indents during the past few years.

Fire Clay and Coal will be delivered at the site of the Manufactory on terms to be hereafter arranged.

Full particulars, regarding conditions of working, can be obtained on application to the C. P. Administration, P.W.D., and the Manager of the Colliery will afford facilities for inspecting the existing works, Machinery and Plant.

W. B. STARKY,
Asstt. Secy. to Chief Commr., C.P., P.W.D.

Nagpur, 30th July, 1896.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for SUPPLY and CLOTHING, BURMA, RANGOON, up to 12 o'clock Noon, on the 2nd November, 1896, for the Supply of Clothing, Accoutrements, Saddlery, and Miscellaneous Stores required for the Military Police in Burma for a period of two years viz., from the 1st April 1897, to the 31st March 1899. Further particulars, together with the Schedules of the different Articles required, will be found in the issues of the Official Gazettes of Burma, Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and the North-West Provinces.

Tenders must be submitted in the prescribed Forms. Copies of the Forms, and all particulars regarding the contracts can be obtained on application to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, Rangoon.

By Order of the Chief Commissioner,

H. PARKIN, Captain,
Deputy Inspr.-Genl. of Police, for Supply and Clothing, Burma.

Rangoon, 23rd July, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that LILLADHAR HARIDAS, deceased, had contracted to SELL and his Administrator JIVANDAS HARIDAS has agreed to convey All that piece or Parcel of Ground Oarce or Plantation of Trees called or known by the name of Doongerwady, with the several messuages, tenements, dwelling-houses, chawls or ranges of buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at or near Gamdevi Road, outside the Fort, in the Island and registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7509 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Survey No. 663, New No. 7309, Collector's old Nos. 701 and 725, and new Nos. 3207 and 3279, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 3331 (1) 2831 (2) 2832, 2833, 2834, 2835 (1), 2835 (2) 2835 (3), 2835 (4), and Street No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (a), 5 (b) and 5 (c) and bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Bhicoo Bibee, daughter of Shahaboo tin and partly by a watercourse, on or towards the West by the property of the Parsee Punchayet, on or towards the South by Government ground, and on or towards the North by the said watercourse.

All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand to or upon the said property by way of inheritance mortgage, gift, lease, license or otherwise however are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, within the Fort within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the sale will be completed and all claims of which notice shall not previously have been received will be considered null and void.—Dated this 31st day of July, 1896.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm.
They soothe the leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

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Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

TORPEDO SPECIALS.
BEACONSFIELD'S.
BAHADURS.

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
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REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"
FOR THE
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Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

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CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BRANDIES

May be Recommended for their Purity and Genuineness.

Send for DETAILED PRICE LIST.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana, will be held in the Pavilion, on MONDAY, the 10th August, 1896, at 6 P.M.

A. P. GOULD,
B. J. B. STEPHENS,
Joint Hony. Secretaries.

GRESHAM

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

ANNUAL INCOME .....£ 1,084,823
ASSETS .....£ 5,902,483
PAYMENTS UNDER POLICIES £12,865,781

In form of Policy, prompt settlement of claims, equitable dealing with Policyholders, in strength of organisation, and in everything which contributes to the Security, Cheapness and Popularity of Life Assurance.

THIS SOCIETY STANDS UNSURPASSED.

For Forms of application, &c., Apply to:—

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

NOTICE.

B. G. J. P. RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING J. R. RAILWAY).

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of this Railway for the SUPPLY of (9,000) nine thousand Tons of fresh SCREENED CARDIFF COAL (Powell's Duffryn and (460) four hundred and sixty Tons Davison's West Hartley and (50) fifty Tons Hard Glamorgan Coke best quality to be taken into country craft from alongside vessels in Bombay harbour and delivered dry into wagons at Bhavnagar and at Beri Bunder, Jamnagar.

Tenders, which must be accompanied by an earnest fee of Rs. 500 (in currency notes or Government papers), will be received at Ghalechi upto noon 24th August, 1896, and should be superscribed "Tender for Coal."

Supply to commence in September and be completed by end of January, 1897.

Forms of Tender with conditions of supply can be had on payment of Re. 1 on application to the Undersigned.

K. R. VACHA,
Storekeeper, B. G. J. P. Railway,
Ghadechi, Kathiawar.

NOTICE is hereby given that SAVAKSA BURJORJEE CHOKSEY has CONTRACTED TO SELL the undermentioned LANDS, HEREDITAMENTS and PREMISES firstly and secondly described.

ANY PERSON or PERSONS HAVING ANY CLAIM or CLAIMS thereon by way of inheritance, gift, sale, lease, mortgage, or otherwise however, are hereby required TO MAKE the same KNOWN in WRITING to the UNDERSIGNED at their Office, No. 15, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed after the expiration of the said period without regard to any such claim or claims which would be thereafter considered as waived and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Foras Land or Ground, situate, lying and being on the Northern side of Falkland Road, in Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8,329 square yards or thereabout, be the same little more or less, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 164, 492, 492, 493, 164, 536, 537 and 537, new Nos. 14012, 14011, 14077 and 14078, old Survey Nos. 9, 10, 11, and 12, and new Survey No. 5387, together with the Stables and Chawl belonging to the Vendor, which are assessed by the assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D No. 2292 (1) up to 2293 (2) 2231, 2294 and 2128 (2) and Street Nos. 10 up to 11A. 12, situate, lying and being at Falkland Road, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Haje Dawood Haje Cosman, on or towards the west partly by the property of Jairam Luckmidas and partly by the property of Kerbadjee Hormusjee, on or towards the north partly by the property of the said Kerbadjee Hormusjee, partly by the property of Antonio Freitas and partly by the property of Pestonjee Heerjeebhoy Waghla, and on or towards the South by the said Falkland Road, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his Tenants. And Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of Foras Land or Ground, situate, lying and being on the southern side of Falkland Road, in Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7317 square yards or thereabouts, be the same, little more or less, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 164, 492, 492, 493, 537, 537, 164 and 536, new Nos. 14012, 14078, 14011, and 14077, old Survey Nos. 9, 10, 11, and 12, and new Survey No. 5324, together with a house belonging to the Vendor, which is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2128 (2) and Street No. 9, situate, lying and being at Khetwady Back Road, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the property of Hajee Harroon Hajee Cosman and partly by the property of Hajee Dawood Haje Cosman, on or towards the west partly by the property of Sayad Nagoo, partly by the property of Eduljee Nusserwanjee Daroowalla, partly by the property of Nusserwanjee Hormusjee, partly by the property of Pallonjee Merwanjee, partly by the property of Cowasjee Hormusjee, and partly by the property of Pallonjee Canjibhai, on or towards the north by the Falkland Road, and on or towards the south by the Khetwady Back Road, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his Tenants.—Dated this 31st day of July, 1896.

TYABJI, DAYABHAI & Co.,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

SIR GEORGE CHESNEY MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN:
GENERAL SIR HENRY W. NORMAN.

MEMBERS:

The Marquess of Lansdowne.	Lieut.-Genl. McLeod Innes.
Field Marshal Lord Roberts.	General Sir Allen Johnson.
Mr. George Allen.	Sir H. S. King, M.P.
Colonel Sir J. Ardagh.	Mr. A. Lawrence.
Sir Steuart Bayley.	General Sir R. Low.
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Sir Edward Braddon.	General Sir O. Newmarch.
Rev. A. G. Butler	Sir Andrew Scoble.
Colonel Sir G. S. Clarke.	Field Marshal
General Sir E. Collen.	Sir Lintorn Simmons.
Sir Auckland Colvin.	Field Marshal.
Sir Juland Danvers.	Sir Donald Stewart.
General C. H. Dickens.	General R. Strachey.
Sir Mortimer Durand.	General Sir A. Taylor.
Genl. Sir W. Stirling Hamilton.	Mr. Meredith Townsend.
Captain Hext, R.N.	Mr. W. C. Unwin.
Mr. A. P. Howell.	General Sir George White.
Sir W. W. Hunter.	General Sir E. Williams.

MEMORIAL

TO THE LATE

SIR GEORGE CHESNEY, K.C.B., R.E., M.P.

A MEETING was held on the 24th April, at the ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, of some of the friends of the late Sir George Chesney, to consider the question of the commemoration of his distinguished services as Soldier, Administrator, Statesman, and Author. General Sir Henry No man presided, and was supported by Field Marshals Sir Lintorn Simmons and Sir Donald Stewart, and other friends of Sir George Chesney. To carry out the object of the Meeting, a General Committee was formed, which included the gentlemen then present, and in addition, the Marquess of Lansdowne, Field Marshal Lord Roberts, General Sir George White, Sir Andrew Scoble, Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir H. S. King, Sir W. W. Hunter, Mr. Meredith Townsend, General Richard Strachey, Mr. William Blackwood, and others.

The form the Memorial should take was left for the future consideration of the Committee, as it would depend on the amount subscribed, but the suggestions tended towards a bust of Sir George for the India Office, and a medal for valuable contributions to Military Literature. It was resolved to limit each subscription to a maximum of three guineas.

Subscriptions will be received by Lieut.-General McLeod Innes, 9, Lexham Gardens, Cromwell Road, London, W.

COMMITTEE FOR INDIA:

His Excy. General Sir George White, V.C., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. Collen, K.C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
Lieutenant-General Sir W. K. Elles, K.C.B.
His Excy. Lieutenant-General Sir C. Mansfield Clarke, K.C.B.
Major-General J. Duncan.
Major-General G. K. L. S. Sanford, C.B., C.S.I.
Major-General G. del. Morton, C.B.
Major-General A. R. Badcock, C.B., C.S.I.
Brigadier-General W. G. Nicholson, C.B.
Captain J. Hext, C.I.E., R. N.
Colonel W. S. S. Bisset, C.I.E., R.E.
Colonel T. Deane.

Honorary Secretary:
Colonel T. DEANE,
Simla.

Subscriptions will be received, in India, by Messrs. King, King and Co., Bombay; Messrs. King, Hamilton and Co., Calcutta; and by the Alliance Bank, Simla, and its branches at Calcutta, Cawnpore, Agra, Ajmere, Darjeeling, Lahore, Murree, Mussoorie, Rawal Pindi and Umballa. Subscriptions are limited to a maximum of Rs. 32 in India.

By order of the Committee,
T. DEANE, Col.,
Hony. Secy.

Simla, 18th July, 1896.

TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL,
VICTORIA ROAD,
BYCULLA.

2 minutes from Railway Station and Tramway.
First Class Cuisine. Charges Moderate.

TESTIMONIAL.

WE have been very much pleased with this Hotel. It is cool, clean, and comfortable, and the food is good, and well cooked. The Proprietor is very obliging, and does all he can to please.

(Signed) C. CRESS,
District and Sessions Judge, Mysore.

Proprietor,
I. L. D'AGUIAR.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pawai Road, Malabar Hill, teak and blackwood household furniture, plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome three-lights hanging kerosine lamps, rich Persian carpets, table ornaments, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., the property of M. H. STARLING, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, proceeded to England.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

The property of another gentleman—

1 handsome grey gelding, 16 hands, perfectly quiet in harness.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

4 cases Dewaldhur tea and fruit garden's apples in small lots.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Mr. D Macropolo and on account of the concerned, the undermentioned goods, damaged by rainwater:—

1 meerschaum bowl
97 G B D pipes with vulcanite mouth-pieces.
31 do amber do
7 do do do Extra quality.
1 do B B 3 do do large
19 do do do
29 clay pipes, with vulcanite and amber mouth-pieces.
1 cigar-box.
14 amber cigarette holders.

SALE OF 9 CASES DAMAGED PIECE-GOODS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Lidbetter and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd inst. at 3 p.m., the undermentioned 9 cases of piece-goods damaged by sea-wat r:—

M H 50, 52, 55—3 cases piece-goods.
M H 1, 7, —2 do. do.
M H 1, 2 & 1-3 do. do.
M H 1 —1 do. do.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

2 sets superior brown leather single harness.
A few pairs of Balmoral boots.
4 cases each 20 reams albuminized paper.
1 case 34 tins gypsoline paint.
19 boxes each 1 dozen Australian wine "Hermitage."
5 Singer's sewing machines new with covers on stands.
A few sewing machines on stands on Wheeler and Wilson's system and other maker.
Teak and blackwood household furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, dining table, arm and without arm chairs sideboard, teapoys, marble table, cabinets, iron double bedsteads, baba cot, baba cradle, dressing and washhand tables, wardrobe, almirahs, pictures, lamps, table ornaments, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 second-hand strong double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand victoria.
1 spring frame "Weeppet" bicycle by Lidley and Biggs (a very rare machine).
1 brand-new safety bicycle.
1 English high-wheeled dog-cart with lamps.
The property of the late Mr. W. W. SAUNDERS—
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mesl ows Street, Fort, (entrance of Military Square Lane), on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood house-hold furniture rich crockery and glassware and sweet-toned cottage pianoforte by S. Rose and Co., a strong bay waler going in harness, handsome table ornaments and flower vases, guitar and banjos, wearing apparel, tin and leather trunks, photographic camera with stand, books, &c., the property of the late W. H. DAVIES, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

N.B.—The horse will be sold at 2 p.m.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd Aug. 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF A CARRIAGE,

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort; a four-wheeled carriage with two lamps (incomplete).

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE OF PROPERTIES.

Sale of landed properties at Baba Dhabu Street, and on the Elphinstone Estate, and at Bhooari Moholla, advertised to be sold on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th instant by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Vullibhoy Khanbhoy, have been postponed until further orders.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1896.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.

LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE FUNDS of this Leading British Office at 31st December, 1895, were:—

PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 2,45,040
GENERAL RESERVE AND FIRE RE-INSURANCE	£ 20,40,000
PROFIT AND LOSS 1895	£ 818,086
GLOBE ANNUITY FUND	£ 1,102,800
LIFE AND ANNUITY FUND	£ 4,860,095

AGENTS:—RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS.....£10.695,969
REVENUE.....£ 2,650,872

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES.
Accepted on the same terms as Europeans Residents in India.
Further Concessions to Policy Holders.

For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
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DEWAR'S CELEBRATED WHISKIES.

LATHAM AND Co. have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Western India, for the following:—

JOHN DEWAR AND SON'S Special Old Highland.

Ditto Extra Special Old Highland.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

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NOW READY.

THE

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THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

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SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATED CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL	Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

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WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st August, 1896.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

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LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street. E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

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LONDON BANKERS:—
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UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or Carts thereof whereby travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

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GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
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BRANCHES:
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SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gillman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA.....	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND—£350,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

HAVTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

All letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

J. B. LEE.
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens 12,000,000 =	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	" 4,500,000 =	" 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....	" 4,130,000 =	" 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

OWING to the la... Pipe Line is breache... near Thana.

The City will therefore be on... until further notice as follows:—

Houses on Malabar Hill, Cum... Walkeshwar, Chaupati, Gamdevi, G... Port Trust Estate and at Colaba will ... hours of 4 A.M. and 9 A.M. and from 4 P.M.

Houses in Chakla, Mandvi, Dongri, ... Bazar, Market, Null Bazar, Bhuleshwar, ... pura, Nagdevi, Nagpada, Mazagon, Tar... Arripade will be supplied during the hours ... 4 to 6 P.M.

The whole of the City North of Byculla and Bandra and Kurla will be supplied from 4 A.M. to 9 A.M. and from 4 P.M. to 10 P.M.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 31st July, 1896.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club House, on Thursday, the 27th August, at 6 o'clock P.M.

W. WEBB,
Hony. Secretary.

18th July, 1896.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

THE EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL Meeting of this Company which was advertised to be held on the 3rd August, will NOT be held on that day. The date of the Meeting has been ALTERED by the Board of Directors in order that the Resolution in full may appear in the advertisement.

By Order of the Board,

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

ombay, 31st July, 1896.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, will be held at the registered Office of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of August, 1896, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,

ND STOCK LIST

NKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	rds.	
	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,412½xd
gal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345xn
...ttra	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,300xd
...ercial & Ld. Mge ...	10,000 } 15,000 }	100	100 } 75 }	10. p.c.	170
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank ...	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	al	£1-5s.	£44
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	100	765
Anglo-Indian ..	1,245			Nil	71
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Ingaroy)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay Unitod	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	940
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co ..	900	500	500	dvd Rs.25	715
Bombay National Manfg. Co Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	730
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	825
Central India...	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,760
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,070
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,077½
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	810
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs12	675
Coorla Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	710
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,210
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	680
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	650
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	700
Framjee Petit..	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	910
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	815
Hingvnghat Mills	700	500	500	40	680
Howard and Bullough ..	1,500	500	500	25	785
Hope Mills	500	700	1,700	50	700
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,600
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	620
Indian Manfg..	900	1,000	2,000	50	1,300
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld ..	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	925
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	785
Jaffer Ali	800	800	800	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshedmanufacturing Co..	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	270
Jawraj Balloo...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,120
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	843	1,000	1,000	20	730
Khandelah ...	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	890
Khangaum Manfg. Co ...	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Maokunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	dvd Rs35	920
Leopold	2,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	290
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	975
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,270
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.120	3,550
Mahalaxmee...	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	5,400	600	600	15 pr ct	2,900
Manockjee Petit.....	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,235
Marazon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	165
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	2,400
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	par
Madura Mills...	7,779	100	100	Nil	60
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern...	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 2½	700
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvdRs20	470
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,425
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	1,095
Ripon Mills....	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,315
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,300
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs80	1,850
Soonderdas.....	750	1,800	1,000	dvdRs40	1,015
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	170
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dvRs12½	410
Sun Mills, Ld ...	1,200	250	250	dvRs 12½	360
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	480
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	867
Swadeshi Mills.	475	500	500	dvd Rs20	760
Sassoon and Alliance	1,000	66	500	dvdRs30	750
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co....	900	1,000	1,000	50	650
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	...	700
Vishnushanker Lakhmishanker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	dvdRs40	640xd
Victoria Mills..	585	1,000	1,000	Nil	480
Western India..	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	990
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,190
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	220
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Broul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	180
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	157½
Colaba	500	1,389	1,389	dvdRs15	230
East India.....	350	1,000	1,000	75	325
English Press and Manfg ..	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	1,370
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	117½
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	1,160
Harvey and Sabapathy ..	450	450	500	dvdRs40	615
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.....	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	380
Khangaum.....	240	450	450	Rs40	163
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	200	200	all	16 pr. ct.	530
Mahimadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. ..	300	500	500	53	255
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs4	95
Merchant Co ..	1,125	400	400	Nil	90
Munmar M....	1,000	250	all	15	385
Navsari	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	210
New Berar.....	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	500
New Indian.....					177½
Printers of Wales	100	500	500	25	510
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	380
Sassoon	300	500	500	30	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	540
Serab Woollen Mills	1,900	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld..	370	200	all	12	230
Volkart.....	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs25	1,280
MISCELLANEOUS.				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown.....	1,750	100	100	15	400
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile...	5,000	100	100	12	170
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation...	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,500
Do. New Issue.	500	375	225	75	1,615
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	73
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.....	480	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,575
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills..	1,500	200	200	1.	260
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co, Ld.....	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	180
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ..	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	6,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.....	4,000	200	175	21	385
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	500	30	200
Marsks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	60
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	161
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	½	105
Port Canning Co	2,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs12	320
Soondy & Co..	1,000	100	100	9	60
Thresher & Co	2,000	200	25	80	1,070xd
Thresher & Co.	1,500	100	100		130
Telephone[Co.]	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs1	31½
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	3100	all	5 p. c.	
S. B. & C. I. R.	...	2 15	...	c.	
Ahmedabad Prantej.....	4,000	600	300		450
The Tapti Valley	20,000	500	50	...	115

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

		Nom.
English Gold	Rs. 27-4	
Gold Leaf	" 27-9	
Pakka, bar Gold, old	" 26-14	
Do. do. new	" 26-15	
Australia bar Gold	" 26-14	
Sovereigns	" 26-5	
Napoleons	" 17-8	
Do. Dreamers	" 17	
Silver	" 69-2	
1893 Do.	" 69-4	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 38m. Sun sets, 6h. 34m. High water, 6-8m., 4-48a. Low water, 0-8a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Y.M.C.A., Apollo Bunder, Prayer Meeting, 5-45 p.m.
Novelty Theatre: Cinematographe, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Taif entered the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Oriental entered, and the steamers Orion and Kola left the dock on Saturday.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—During the month of July last the daily average attendance was 207, and the number of admissions 2,327; prevailing diseases, fevers and diarrhœa, choleraic.

CATHEDRAL ORGAN RECITAL.—At the organ recital in St. Thomas' Cathedral, to-morrow, Mr. Ralph Douse will preside at the organ, and Captain Heyman will be the vocalist. The recital will commence, as usual, at 6 p.m.

DRAMATIC CLUB.—The Hindu Amateur Dramatic Club recently gave its second performance of "Falgunrao," and as was anticipated the members composing the club sustained their respective characters in the comic play in question with credit.

TRADE ENTERPRISE.—The business of Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co. continues to expand month by month, and fresh descriptions of stock are being constantly added. The popularity of the firm was evidenced in a remarkable manner on Saturday, the first day of the annual clearance sale. The scores of private victorias and hack gharies outside the spacious establishment denoted that something unusual was taking place. So great was the crowd round the entrances to the shop that access was not always easy, while the throngs of people within made it difficult for new comers to make their purchases. Still the large staff of assistants did all in their power to meet the wants of customers, and an enormous business was transacted. The sale will continue until all the stock on view has been disposed of.

AN UNTRUSTWORTHY FRIEND.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Constable Mitchell charged Baila Visram, a Hindu, aged twenty, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a watch and chain, valued at Rs. 20-4, the property of Balcrishna Gopal, an undertaker, residing at Girgaum. On the 27th December accused went to the complainant, and asked him to lend him his watch and chain for a couple of days. Being a friend of his, complainant complied with the request, and gave him the watch and chain, on the understanding that they should be returned in two days. Accused, instead of complying with this condition, went to a Marwaree, named Chimna Madar, at Girgaum, and pledged the watch and chain with him for a small amount, and then left for his native country. A few days afterwards, complainant on an inquiry ascertained that the accused had left Bombay, but he remained quiet and did not make any report to the police. About six months afterwards, accused returned to Bombay, when complainant asked him for his watch and chain. Accused replied that he would return it in a few days. On Friday last, complainant again asked for it, when the friend replied that he had not got the watch, and told complainant to do what he could. Complainant thereupon reported the matter to the police, who arrested accused and recovered the watch and chain from the Marwaree, with whom it had been pawned. Accused, in his defence, stated that complainant had given him the watch and chain for the purpose of raising money for him, but that he had no witness to prove that allegation. His Worship sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

RUN OVER AND KILLED BY A RAILWAY TRAIN.—An inquiry was held, on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Toolsee, a Hindu widow, aged forty years, residing with her sons, at the first street, Kamateepoora. On Wednesday last, the deceased and another labourer, named Mani, were engaged as coal labourers, at the Engine shed, and were taking coals into the shed to an engine outside. About 11 o'clock, as it was raining very heavily, deceased and Mani took shelter under a wagon, which was outside the shed, with ten or twelve waggons and an engine attached to it. Suddenly the engine and the train of waggons began to move and both the women attempted to get out on the opposite from under the waggon. Mani got clear of the waggon, but the deceased slipped and fell, and the wheels of the waggons passed over her, cutting both her legs off. Before the engine and the waggon had moved, the driver whistled, but as it was then raining very hard, and as the engine was steamed up, the whistle could not be heard. Deceased was picked up unconscious and taken to the J. J. Hospital, where on an examination it was ascertained that she had sustained a compound fracture of the left thigh with extensive lacerations of the soft parts, leaving the leg hanging on by mere skin. She had also sustained compound fracture of both the bones of the right leg, with extensive lacerations of the soft parts, leaving the foot hanging only by a few tendons only. When her general condition improved somewhat in the afternoon of the same day, amputations of the left thigh and right leg were performed. Toolsee was progressing favourably until Friday evening, when she became very low and died on Saturday morning. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

TWO MEN NEARLY DROWNED IN ATTEMPTING TO RESCUE A WOMAN FROM A WELL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, in Cowasji Patel Tank Road, touching the death of a Hindu woman, named Gunga, aged twenty-five, one of the wives of one Babaji Dadoo, a hamal in the service of Mr. Hurkisondas Narotumdas, residing in the premises of the Madhow Baugh. From the evidence of Babaji, the deceased's husband, it appears that Babaji married the deceased about three years ago, as all his children by his first wife were dead. The first wife was sickly, and did not work, while the deceased had to go out and work as labourer, and in addition to do all sorts of household work. This circumstance created disagreement between the two wives, and gave rise to constant quarrels, which rendered the husband's life most unhappy. About 8 o'clock, on Friday night, deceased returned home from work and commenced to grumble, as there was no rice in the house to prepare food for her. The husband got angry with her and abused her, and she returned the abuse. This state of things lasted for about an hour, when the husband went to sleep, and deceased went out of the house. Shortly afterwards the lamp-lighter of Madhow Baugh raised an alarm that someone had fallen into the tank. The husband went to the tank, and seeing someone struggling in the water, jumped in, but as he did not know how to swim, he commenced to struggle, and would have been drowned, but for the Mallee, who promptly reached a bamboo to him and took him out. Another person jumped in, but he, too, was unable to rescue the drowning person in the tank, and had to be taken out in a similar manner. The police then came up and dragged the tank, and recovered the body in about fifteen minutes, which was then identified to be that of the deceased Gunga. Life was extinct. There were no external marks of violence on the body, and all the ornaments that deceased used to wear were safe on her person. The jury on the evidence returned a verdict of suicide.

GYMKHANA HOCKEY.

THERE will be a game, this evening, between the Gymkhana and the Rangers' F. C., commencing at 5-30, punctually. The following players will represent the Gymkhana :—

Goal	D. F. Vines.
Backs	A. K. Green T. D. Moore.
½ Backs	L. S. Hudson. J. B. Stephens. H. S. Hudsey.
Forwards	A. A. Economo. P. F. Fischer. Hon. P. Thesiger. W. Gale. F. Wade Brown.

The same team will represent the Gymkhana against Satara, to-morrow evening.

The following team will represent the Revers' Football Club against the Gymkhana :—

Goal	F. Joyce.
½ Backs	F. Martin. W. Sell.
½ Backs	E. Good. F. Spencer. F. Green.
Forwards	J. White. H. McNee. T. Reed. V. Martin. C. Flower.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 28th July 1896 :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1896-97 ...	16,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1896 to 28th July 1896 ...	6,941,660
Balance to be remitted from 29th July 1896 to 31st March 1897 ...	9,558,400

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE PARSONS and the HON. MR. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A BRUTAL TRIPLE MURDER BY A MAHOMEDAN.

IMPERATRIX VS. SHAHABAJKHAN.
WALAD SULTANKHAN.

THIS was an appeal from a sentence of death passed by Mr. E. M. Pratt, Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Hijapur, who convicted the accused of the murder of his wife and two other women on the 28th June last. Rao Saheb Vasudeo Juggonnath Kirtikar, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar for the prisoner.

The prisoner was charged, on three counts, with the murder of his wife, Emambi, and of two female relations, Rahimatbi and Merama. The accused, who had recently been employed as a fireman on the G. I. P. Railway, lived with his wife Emambi in the house of his brother-in-law, Abdul Rahiman Kazibhai. The only other occupant of the house was Rahimatbi, the mother of Abdul. Merama, sister of Rahimatbi, was a frequent visitor. On the morning of Sunday, the 28th June, Abdul Rahiman was away on duty on the railway and Merama was in the house. The accused was alone with the three women. About 8 a.m., Rahimatbi ran out of the house screaming "beaten, beaten." Sheik Mowla, who was sitting two doors off, came to her assistance and went into the house with her. He found the accused kneeling on his wife's chest on the floor, stabbing her about the throat with a clasp knife. He seized hold of his left hand, and asked him what he was doing. The accused stabbed him on his arm, and got up. Sheik Mowla then went to help Emambi to water; when the accused asked him what business he had to be in the house, and attacked him, stabbing him again in the arm. Sheik Mowla then left the house, taking the two women Rahimatbi and Merama with him. He went a short way and called for the police. The women then returned and stood outside the house. The accused then rushed out of the house at them, and began stabbing Rahimatbi. Another man, a neighbour, tried to interfere, but accused raised his knife at him and abused him. The neighbour then ran to the police station, and the accused fell upon the two women and stabbed them to death. He was still stabbing them when the head-constable arrived with the police. The accused attempted to stab one of the constables, but was arrested red-handed. All the three women were dead by the time the police arrived. The accused admitted that he inflicted the wounds: He said that he had some time ago seen his wife committing adultery with his brother-in-law, who was a widower; that he was much distressed about this; that he taxed her with having dishonoured him, and that she and the other two women abused him grossly and assaulted him indecently. The defence urged was that of grave and sudden provocation reducing the offence to culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The Sessions Judge disagreed with the defence urged, and said there was no evidence in support of the statement made by the accused and he, accordingly, disagreeing with the assessors, sentenced the prisoner to death subject to the confirmation of the High Court.

Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments of the pleaders, confirmed the sentence passed on the accused.

REVENGE AND MURDER AT BELGAUM.

IMPERATRIX VS. SHIDDA BIN TAMANNA.

This was another case for the confirmation of a sentence of death passed by Mr. F. C. O. Beaman Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who convicted the prisoner of murder in the District of Belgaum on the 3rd June last. Rao Saheb Vasudeo Juggonnath Kirtikar, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar for the prisoner.

The first accused Shidda and two others were charged with the murder of Sonappa under Section 302 of the Penal Code. It was alleged that, while the deceased Sonappa bin Kareppa was asleep at the house of his kept woman Gangava, the three accused visited the house a little after midnight, and accused No. 1 stabbed Sonappa with an axe which resulted in his death in about twelve hours. Gangava, the kept woman, stated that Sonappa cried out that he was stabbed and asked her to light a lamp, and as she ignited a match she saw Sonappa and accused No. 1 pulling at an axe which they tried to snatch from each other, and eventually the accused No. 1 and two others ran away leaving the axe there. The deceased made a statement before the Panch and to the hospital assistant and Police. The first accused No. 1 stabbed him. The first accused had threatened the deceased with revenge, as he had an intrigue with the wife of accused No. 2. The Sessions Judge, agreeing with the verdict of the jury, who convicted No. 1 of murder, sentenced him to death, subject to the confirmation by the High Court.

Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments of the pleaders, confirmed the sentence of death.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

At the Legislative Council on Thursday morning, the Hon'ble Mr. Woodburn moved that the question of referring the Fishery Bill to a select committee be postponed. Mr. Woodburn also explained that in consequence of a reference to Burma he would also move that the consideration of Glanders and Farcy Act be postponed. Both motions were agreed to.

Mr. Woodburn next introduced a Bill to amend the law relating to municipalities in Burma. He explained that the experience of the past twelve years had shown the desirability of the proposed legislation, and that the amendments being very numerous, numbering indeed over eighty, the Legislative Department had recommended the drafting of an entirely new Act applicable to the whole of Burma and replacing the regulations already in force. Mr. Woodburn said that it was unnecessary for him to trouble the Council at length with all the points recommended in connection with the Bill, and after explaining some of the most important, the Bill was introduced.

Mr. Woodburn next moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the segregation of pauper lepers and the control of lepers following certain callings. He referred to the suggestions of the Leper Commission and spoke in high terms of the Sir Dinshaw Petit Asylum for Lepers in Bombay, which had practically relieved the city from leper beggars. The speaker then alluded to the legislation which was taken in Bengal last year, and said that the present Bill had been prepared on the same lines, but was to extend to the whole of India. Since Bengal had taken the action in question the Chief Commissioner of Burma had applied for the extension of the Act to that province, and the object of the present legislation was to enable each province to accept the provisions of a general Bill if it thought fit.

Mr. Rivaz, in introducing the Bill to amend the Government Tenants' (Punjab) Act of 1893, said that the matter he would trouble the Council with was a very simple one. The Act in question was prepared with special reference to the agricultural colony on the Chenab canal, and in its operations was limited to lands irrigated by Government canals. There were, however, other tracts in the Punjab which it might be desirable to bring under present legislation, and it was proposed to take advantage of extending the Act to such tracts. The Bill was introduced, and the Council adjourned for three weeks.

THE SIMLA HORSE CASE.

THE judgment of Justices Chatterjee and Clark in the Simla horse case given at the Lahore Court on 30th July, was as follows :—

Justice Chatterjee said :—I have carefully perused the letters on which the defendant rests his case and am unable to see anything in them which justified the view of the Divisional Judge that Colonel Roebuck was no party to the appeal. He was represented by an advocate who could not be asked to produce written authority from his client and "prima facie" then the appeal was properly authorised, and it is admitted by the defendant that the onus lay on him to show that Mr. Daly was not authorised. In my opinion he has failed to sustain it. The letters, no doubt, express a desire on the part of Colonel Roebuck to give up futher litigation and to sell the horse for what it would fetch; but these are perfectly consistent with his subsequent intention to appeal against the decision. The letters show a feeling of despondency as regards the result of the appeal and a refusal to be put to any expense for it, but they do not in the least suggest the inference that the appeal was not instituted at his instance. On the contrary, they contain expressions betokening consent, and all that can be concluded from the letters is that the consent was conditional on the expenses of the appeal being found by Colonel Roebuck's friends. The act attributed to Colonel Roebuck which was pleaded in bar of the institution of an appeal was that after the decision of the first court he advertised the horse for sale as his own property for a smaller sum than that he claimed from the defendant. It is not asserted nor found that the above act amounted to an estoppel and there are no facts or circumstances stated in the judgment or in the respondent's arguments which constitute an estoppel. The Divisional Judge has quoted no authority nor stated the specific rule of equity, justice or good conscience on which he has based his decision. The right of appeal is given to the plaintiff by statute, and it was for the respondent to clearly establish how that right was forfeited. The Divisional Judge in dismissing the appeal has assumed that there is some rule of justice, equity or good conscience, not however specified in his judgment, which he conceived bars the institution of the appeal, but which in my opinion had not been shown to exist or to apply. I should hold, therefore, that in doing so, he has acted with material irregularity in the exercise of his jurisdiction. The error of the Divisional Judge relates to jurisdiction and the interest of justice require that the appeal to his Court should be heard and decided on the merits. There is no reason why a man's friends should not find the money needed to carry on his case with another. I would accept the application to set aside the Divisional Judge's order and remand the case to him for decision of the plaintiff's appeal on the merits of the case, costs to abide by the event. Justice Clark concurred.

THE COMMISSION ON THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE OF BAHRAICH.

[THIRD DAY—WEDNESDAY, 22ND JULY.]

SPECIAL Commissioners under Act 37 of 1850, T. S. Mackintosh, C.S., Commissioner of Lucknow; Maulvi Muhammad Rafiq, Additional Civil Judge of Lucknow.

For the prosecution Mr. E. Chamier, Public Prosecutor.

For the defence Mr. P. C. Wheeler, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Hamid Ali, barrister-at-law.

This day was taken up with the second charge, in support of which Mussammat Panchu Ahirin was the first and most important witness. She stated: Am a widow since two years last Jeth. My husband (Tilak) had a decree against Aman Sinh. I got a succession certificate and proceeded to execute this decree in accused's Court. Ajudhia Kurmi was a servant of my husband's, and after his death served me for a little. I gave Rs. 225 with my own hand to the accused in my case at the house of the Raja of Nanpara, where the accused was then living. I got this money from Hardeo Baksh. I went with Muna and Ajudhia and Mendhi Mussulman to Hardeo Baksh's. I got Rs. 400, but returned Rs. 100 at once, so only took Rs. 300. Muna took Rs. 50, Ajudhia Rs. 25, and the Judge had Rs. 225. We went on ekkas to the Sub-Judge's. Ajudhia and I on one. Muna and Mendhi on another. "Muna" is Sher Bahadur Sinh. I gave the money and said give me a decree. The order was passed on the 3rd day afterwards. I got a decree. Ram Nath was my pleader. I went to him after I had given this money. Ram Nath laughed and said: Ham ko malum haiki mukaddama kharij hota. I said nothing to Ram Nath about my having paid money to the Sub-Judge. He knew it himself (apse jan gaya). When the decree was given in my favour Ram Nath had gone to Court that day. Don't remember if I asked him to. He did attend. He was my pleader. I sold my decree to Sri Pragash and told him I had given a bribe when I got it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wheeler: Tilak died two years ago. Don't recollect how long before his death he got the decree. Don't know if the judgment-debtor (Amam) filed an objection that I was not the widow of Tilak. I know he did not want to pay me the money. Don't remember whether the Sub-Judge decided that I was the widow of Tilak. Aman Sinh said he had paid the money to Tilak. I sold the decree for Rs. 1,500 to Sri Pragash in the early part of Baisakh: Then said: I don't remember when I sold it. I paid Rs. 225 to the accused in Kartik. I do not remember when I gave this bribe. I cannot say whether it was six months ago, one year ago, or two years ago. Ajudhia and Muna remained in my service for one or two months after the death of my husband. When I sold my decree to Sri Pragash I executed a deed and made my mark upon it (said deed shown). I cannot say if this is my mark or not.

Mr. Rafiq asked what was the date of the deed. Mr. Wheeler handed it to the Commissioner and asked him just to look at it himself. Mr. Chamier then said: The dates in the charge are all wrong. Mr. Wheeler then demanded that the charge should be quashed. Mr. Chamier then drafted an application praying that the date given in the charge, viz., 10th October 1895 be altered to 8th November 1894, and that the number of the execution case given in the charge, viz., 190 of 1894 be altered to 118 of 1894. He stated that the charge had been drafted in the Government Secretariat and the date, &c., taken from Mr. Ross Scott's report, which gave these details wrongly. Mr. Wheeler opposed this application at length and pointed out that the Act nowhere gave the prosecution any power to alter its charges. That Section 20 of the Act only gives the Commissioners alone a discretionary power to require the articles of charge to be amended if there are no opinions that they are not "drawn with sufficient clearness and precision," i.e., if they are vague, and that any charge which was so absolutely wrong as charge 2 was now admitted to be was bad and must simply be struck out. That altering the existing charge in the manner proposed was simply preferring a new charge which had not received the sanction of Government and was not recommended in Government Resolution which laid down the scope of the inquiry and detailed the matters to be inquired into by the Commissioners. That the Commissioners had no power to admit new matter into any charge, their powers being confined to recording their opinions upon the charges as preferred and exhibited when the Commission opened. That the Government Prosecutor had no power to alter any charge, and that charge 2, which was admittedly vicious, must be struck out, leaving it to Government to frame a fresh resolution embodying a totally new charge. That if Government in spite of the enormous machinery at its command made such mistakes it ought to accept the consequences of its own negligence. That the fact that charge 2 was wholly wrong must have been known to the Government Prosecutor some time ago, but that the prosecution exhibited the charges and read them over when the Commission opened on Monday as they stood in the Government resolution, and was therefore bound by this act, and that Mr. Chamier had not said a word about anything being wrong with this charge until this final moment when the question of one of the Commissioners drew attention to the time when Mussammat Panchu sold her decree to Sri Pragash Sinh, i.e., 10th April 1895, the charge as preferred alleging that she bribed the Sub-Judge on 10th October 1895, i.e., six months after she had as a matter of fact parted with her decree. After further discussion the Commissioners permitted the charge to be altered in the manner proposed by Mr. Chamier.

I was staying at the house of Chandi Baksh in Bahraich. I went to Hardeo Baksh at two gharis after sunset. I walked to his house because it was near. Mendhi came to me first alone. Don't recollect who came after Mendhi. I knew Hardeo Baksh before, but never borrowed money from him previously. I borrowed this Rs. 400 at the suggestion of Mendhi. The Thakur said. I have got Rs. 400 at hand (hamare pas jama hai). Take that. Mendhi told me that he had settled with the Sub-Judge for Rs. 225. He said this on the day when my case came on and the Sub-Judge postponed it. It was on this same day that I borrowed the money when two gharis of the night time had elapsed. Hardeo Baksh gave me the money and went away. Hardeo Baksh, Sarabdawan, Ajudhia, Mendhi, Muna, and I were present when the money was paid to me. No one else. the money was paid to me in Chandi Baksh's house. Then said. I dont remember. I have heard that Haider Baksh's house is there. I did not go to Hardeo Baksh's house. Sarabdawan was at Chandi Baksh's house. I do not remember whether Chandi Baksh was present when the money was paid. Hardeo Baksh counted the money as I counted the money. Then said. I don't know who counted the money. Hardeo Baksh gave the Rs. 400 into my hand. Then says Sarabdawan gave me the money. Then says I don't remember who gave me the money. I went to the Sub-Judge's house as soon as I got the money. Mendhi went to the Sub-Judge's first. Both ekkas remained on the road outside of the Sub-Judge's house. Mendhi went in first alone and then he said, "Now come." At that time I was on the ekka. Mendhi came to me and said "bring the money." When Mendhi came to call me I was standing by the Sub-Judge's house. I do not know how far off. Then said I was close to the side of the house. Then I went inside the house. Muna and Ajudhia remained outside upon the road. It was dark and so I did not see if there was a pakka wall all round the compound. I do not know on which side of the house the road runs. The Sub Judge was seated high up. I fell at his feet and besought his favour—He said "You shall have a decree the day after to-morrow." There was nobody else with the Sub-Judge. There were only three of us altogether in the room—the Sub-Judge, Mendhi and myself. After having given the money I went to Chandi Baksh's house on an ekka. Ajudhia was on the ekka with me, and Muna was on the other ekka. Three of us returned on ekkas and left Mendhi there. Then said, Mendhi may have been with Muna on the ekka. I don't remember. I and Ajudhia both went to Chandi Baksh's. Adjudhia and Muna were both putting up at Chandi Baksh's. When I got the decree I went to my house which is 3 kos off. Adjudhia, Muna and I all returned to village Banarsi. I told Sri Pragash about the bribe at his house in Hariharpur when I got him the decree. I came from Banarsi to Bahraich on the day the case was to come on with Adjudhia and Muna. Hardeo Baksh is nephew of Sri Pragash—am Sri Pragash's asami. Sri Pragash supports me. I met Mendhi in Court. He came to me of his own accord. Then said, "I do not remember if he came of himself or whether someone brought him." I made a statement to Mr. Scott that I gave a bribe to the Sub-Judge. I told him what I have said to-day. I had fever that day. I do not remember if I refused to swear, by the Ganges water before Mr. Scott. I never borrowed any money from anybody else. I did borrow Rs. 100 from Sri Pragash, but never from anyone else. I did not give Hardeo Baksh any security or pledge anything to him. I gave no document or writing to Hardeo Baksh. Nothing was written in my presence by any

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 1.

An advance of ¼ per cent. in Consols in London, and to the same extent in French Rentes in Paris took place yesterday at 113 9-16 and 101½, respectively; Paris Exchange on London being a shade higher, at fcs. 25·17. Three and-a-half per cent. Rupee Securities were unchanged in London at £61¾. The price of Bar Silver remained at 31 3-8d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was still worth 68 5-8 cents. per oz; but with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent higher, at 4·89 dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight was still 1s. 2 1-16d. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £150,000 in Silver, and £40,000 in Gold to this port; and £40,000 in Silver to Calcutta.

No further financial quotations are to hand today the London Stock Exchange being closed for the holidays; and rates for Silver and Exchange on London come unaltered.

An advance of 1-32d. took place yesterday in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 3 27-32d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in the nearer positions, and 1-16d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 3 51-64d. for July deliveries, and 3 21-32d. for November-December. The market closed firm; Surats firm; and Arrivals quiet; the day's sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of 300 East Indians. The day's Imports were 2,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady. It is announced that there will be holidays in Liverpool and Manchester until Wednesday.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool yesterday were 3,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 41,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 3,000 bales smaller, at 50,000 bales. The week's Imports were 7,000 bales less at 7,000 bales. The total Stock had fallen off during the week by 42,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 644,000 bales.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands was unchanged at 7 7-16 cent per lb., but Futures were 25 points higher for September, and 26 points higher for December at 6·89 cents and 6·88 cents, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales, compared with 100 bales last year, and 500 bales the year before.

To-day, again, there is no change in the price of spot Cotton in New York; but Futures have further advanced 3 points for September, at 6·92 cents, and one point for December, at 6·89 cents per lb. The Receipts at the ports are again 1,000 bales, going against 200 bales in 1895, and 800 bales in 1894.

The price of Cotton here has advanced Rs. 2 per candy to-day in a steady market. Exporters, however, have bought only 100 bales of Julgaum, at Rs. 176; while the Mills have taken only 1,250 bales, consisting of 120 Bengal, at Rs. 162-8; 300 Julgaum, at Rs. 170; 250 Dhulia, at Rs. 161-62; and 200 Dhollera, at Rs. 172 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS have been taken to-day to only a small extent by shippers, the former market having been steady, and the latter quiet, the only change in our quotations being a decline of half an anna in *Linseed*, at Rs. 6-7-0 to Rs. 6-9-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,495 bales.
Wheat	10,074 cwts.
Linseed	1,833 "
Rapeseed	1,085 "
Poppyseed	2,105 "
Groundnuts	557 "
Castorseed	1,787 "
Rice	741 "

FREIGHTS have been quiet and unchanged to-day, but no fresh business to speak of has transpired.

EXCHANGE opened steady, at 1s. 2 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There has again been no business to speak of passing either way, and we close steady at the same rates as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 3-16d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 7-32d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 2 9-32d.	do.
Francs do.	1·50½	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A good deal of business has been passing in this market to-day, for the 2nd September account at 109 11-16, the cash rate having been 109 15-16, at which rates the market left off

SHARES have been dull, with little or no change in prices. We note an advance of Rs. 50 in Star of India Mill; Rs. 10 each in Britannia, Framjee Petit, Mahaluxmee, Manockjee Petit; Rs. 5 each Queen and Sun; and a decline of Rs. 2½ in City of Bombay, and Rs. 10 in Currimbhoy. Bank of Bombay Shares are Rs. 2½ lower at 1,412½, ex-div., per share.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 29th July, 1896 as compared with the Statement of 21st July, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	July 21. Rs. A. P.	July 28. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	72,00,000 0 0	72,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,25,56,475 7 4	3,04,28,230 10 8
Other Deposits, &c.	6,35,52,719 3 0	5,93,88,474 11 3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	13 61,214 1 10	2,78,629 2 9
Sundries	22,25,895 7 0	22,19,799 11 6
	Rs. 11,68,96,304 3 2	11,95,15,134 4 2

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	47,08,237 0 0	70,63,175 8 0
Other authorised Invtmts.	85,36,531 8 0	85,36,531 8 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,31,99,265 6 6	1,24,12,593 2 5
Credits do do.	1,35,83,151 14 3	1,31,80,294 7 10
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,65,40,370 2 4	2,45,54,596 9 2
Balances with other Banks	2,01,888 7 5	2,79,688 5 8
Bullion	4,523 10 5	4,525 0 9
Dead Stock	12,19,815 0 5	13,21,156 1 11
Stamps	10,444 13 0	10,732 10 9
Sundries	14,03,508 7 3	13,94,163 2 10
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,79,24,626 5 7	2,91,91,688 0 8
Do. at Branches	1,91,65,698 8 0	2,16,50,735 10 2
Rs.	11,68,96,304 3	11,95,15,134 4 2

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 28th July, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	72,65,835	Inc.
Do. at Branches	6,04,920	Do.
Other Deposits	41,64,245	Dec.
Post Bills	10,87,585	Do.
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	23,50,919	Inc.
Loans	7,86,689	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	5,02,860	do.
Mercantile Bills	20,75,974	do.
Cash at Head Office	12,68,082	Inc.
Do. at Branches	22,85,037	do.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—AUGUST 1.
10 p.m. ... 79·3
SUNDAY, AUGUST 2.
6 a.m. ... 79·3
10 a.m. ... 82·0
2 p.m. ... 82·9
4 p.m. ... 79·5

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 25th July 1896.)

Description.	1896.	1895.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,					..	
Parcels, &c.	31,457	31,423	34	...	..	7,078
Goods	38,693	30,303	8,390	...	11,341	...
Other earnings	4,780	7,019	...	2,239	...	6,007
Total for week	74,930	68,745	6,185	...	...	...
Aggregate	2,68,735	2,70,479	...	..	..	1,744

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,690½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 25th July, 1896:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,76,605	2,18,705	8,507	4,04,717
Corresponding week last Year. Open 1,690½ Miles.	...	...	...	3,35,738

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

DOWELL—July 13, the wife of E R Dowell, Commander P and O, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FOOT—M'SWINEY—July 8, at Holy Trinity Church, Brookgreen, George Foot, of Mexico, son of the late Rev Frederick Foot, Rector of Fethard, Co Tipperary, Ireland, to Geraldine, daughter of the late Major Thomas Cooke. HEICS, widow of J E M'Swiney.

TURNER—WARWICK—July 9, at St Paul's, Cliftonville, Margate. Alfred, youngest son of Alfred Turner, of the Manor House, Twickenham, to Fannie Louise Elizabeth only daughter of the late George Henry Warwick, of Hinginghat, India.

DEATHS.

DOWBIGGEN—July 12, at Richmond, May Dowbiggen daughter of the Rev R T and Letitia Dowbiggen, of Colombo, Ceylon, aged 17.

FEARON—July 6, at 134, Burnt-ash-hill, Lee, Isabel Fearon, widow of Douglas Fortnom Fearon, Captain 10th Regt Bombay Native Infantry, and second surviving daughter of the late Lambert Hotchkin, Esq, of Kensington, aged 73.

STEUART—July 8, at Dover, Capt George Steuart, of Waverley-lodge, Lewisham-hill, Blackheath, S E, and late of George Steuart and Co, Colombo, Ceylon, aged 88.

TAIT—July 12, suddenly, at La Combaliaz, Switzerland, Adam Tait, Esq, of the P & O Steam Navigation Company, and Harley Court, Longfield, Kent, aged 59.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MALABARWALA—August 2, at her residence, behind the Dhobi-Talao Tank, Goolbai, wife of Ardesir Merwanjee Malabarwala, and mother-in-law of Rustomjee Framjee Malabarwala. Funeral takes place this (Monday) morning, at 7 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

NICHOL—July 26, at Dehra Dun, the wife of J H Nichol, Imperial Forest Surveys, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GREENE—JUDD—July 9, at Guimarg, before Sir A Talbot, Resident of Kashmir, and later same day at the English Church, Srinagar, by the Revd Hinton Knowles, Robert Venables Greene, C M S, son of the late C H Greene, Esq. Surgeon, Kew, to Amy, eldest daughter of H Judd, Esq. Dehra Dun.

DEATHS.

ARMOUR—July 26, at Durbhanga, of fever, Mabel Beatrice Creais, the dearly beloved daughter of James and Mary Armour, aged 23 years and 11 months.

JENNINGS—July 22, at Naini Tal, Maud Constance Davis and Eleanor Mary Davis, twin daughters of J G Jennings, of Muir College, Allahbad.

PLAYFAIR—July 23, at Dibrugarh, Muriel Gweneth, only child of Arthur L Playfair, aged 16 months.

WARD—July 25, at Dehra Dun, Samuel Ward, aged 64.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1896.

THE remarks Lord Wolseley made before the Commission on Indian Expenditure, in regard to the fighting value of the Indian army where European troops are concerned, have been received, as was to be expected, in military circles at Simla with "a universal chorus of indignation." Like the present Premier, the Commander-in-Chief occasionally says things which would have been much better left unsaid, but it is certain that he never went to such injudicious lengths in that direction, at least in public, as on Thursday. If he believes that the Native troops of the Indian Empire, although led by English officers, are incapable of successfully encountering a European force, he should have kept that opinion to himself. Lord Wolseley should have feared to whisper in his chamber, lest it should be revealed upon the housetops, the opinion that the 150,000 troops of the best fighting material in India cannot meet an European foe on equal terms. There was absolutely no need whatever for the Commander-in-Chief to volunteer so damaging a statement in giving evidence before a Commission appointed to consider, not the relative fighting value of the various sections of Her Majesty's forces, but the apportionment of accounts between India and Great Britain. We may be quite sure that the opinion of Lord Wolseley has been duly noted in the War Offices of St. Petersburg, Berlin, and Paris. The value of Lord Wolseley's opinion is heavily discounted by the fact that, as remarked at Simla, "he has practically no experience of Indian troops"—a circumstance which should not be overlooked by those who may be inclined to take that *obiter dictum* too seriously. Lord Roberts, who has led Native troops in the field, has a very different opinion of their military value. Lord Wolseley's experience of active service ought by this time to have taught him that few things tell more against the success in war than for one section of an army to lack confidence in another. Some remarks contained in the memorandum prepared by Brigadier-General W. F. Gatacre for the guidance of officers and men taking part in the late Khandalla manœuvres, may well be commended to the attention of Lord Wolseley in this connection. "One point which I wish the officers of the British Corps to bring prominently before their men," wrote General Gatacre, "is the strength gained to a force by the complete understanding and 'bon camaraderie,' which must on all occasions exist between European and Native soldiers . . . . All officers who have had the good fortune either of belonging to the Native Army or of serving with it on an expedition are aware of how much is to be learnt from Native troops in marching through an enemy's country, in the way both of endurance under hardships and ingenuity in overcoming difficulties." That there are other lessons besides those named by Brigadier-General Gatacre which the Native troops can teach their European comrades can be seen by a reference to the returns of sickness and mortality in the Army of India. A few months back Sir George White made some memorable and pertinent remarks which it is not necessary to recall. The returns of the Sanitary Commissioner for 1894 show that the ratio of men per mille of strength in the European force in this country constantly sick was 92, while that of the native troops was only 31. We only make this comparison for the purpose of showing that if the relative value of British and Native troops is to be set forth to the world by Lord Wolseley, he should bear in mind that the superiority is not all on one side. But such comparisons are odious, and should never be indulged in by those in authority, if they desire to promote that camaraderie between the two wings of Her Majesty's forces in India which is essential in discharge of the duties which they are called upon to perform side by side.

THE Monroe Doctrine is a Frankenstein created in an unguarded moment by a British Minister, Canning that refuses to be laid by the British or any other Government. The current *Century* makes public some hitherto unpublished letters from Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, and one of his colleagues of considerable interest. They show that when the utter collapse of Secessia was at hand, a belief in the efficacy of the Monroe formula to sway every American heart prompted an overture to President Lincoln, which would have been regarded as wild to insanity, without such a talisman to work with. It was known at the time that, while Grant was pressing relentlessly forward on Richmond, and Sherman with thirty thousand cavalry was working round Lees' flank and cutting his communications, President Lincoln and Mr. Seward, his Secretary of State, had a long interview with three Commissioners from the rebel Government. They met on board the United States transport River Queen in Hampton Roads, near Fort Monroe, Virginia. The purpose of the interview and the nature of the communications which passed were kept a profound secret by mutual agreement, and it is only now that the mystery is cleared up. It appears that a Senator, Mr. F. P. Blair, residing in Maryland, conceived the idea a few months before the close of the war, which had cost and was still costing both belligerents immense sacrifices, that if commissioners representing both sides were to meet and discuss terms of accommodation, while both armies stacked their arms, the peace feeling would spread throughout the country, and terms of peace might be arrived at. A short time before Horace Greely had endeavoured to bring about negotiations by appealing to President Lincoln, to write a letter stating the terms on which his soldiers would lay down their arms. Old Abe characteristically complied by publishing a letter, addressed "To whom it may concern," stating that the integrity of the whole union and the abolition of slavery were the corner stones with which a tempie of peace might be constructed; on all collateral points, large concessions might be made. It occurred to Senator Blair that it would be as well to try what would be done with President Davis. He, therefore, applied for and obtained from President Lincoln "a simple leave to pass through our military lines without definite views known to our Government," and set out for Richmond. He persuaded the Southern President to write him a letter, which might be shown to Lincoln, stating that he would be willing to send commissioners to confer with the Union President, or to receive any the latter might send to him. With this Blair returned to Washington, and obtained a letter from Lincoln, stating that he had seen Davis' letter, and that he would receive any commissioners Mr. Davis might send to confer informally with him "with a view to the restoration of peace to our common country." Blair took this second letter to Richmond, and showed it to Davis, who forthwith sent three distinguished personages, who had held high political positions in Washington before the secession, to confer with Lincoln. Lincoln and Seward met them in person on board the transport. Thereupon there was a general outburst of enthusiasm at the prospect of a peace which would put an end to war between people who "read the same Bible and prayed to the same God," fervent phraseology of a kind familiar to us during the strained relations that have arisen about the Venezuelan question.

The Southern Commissioners held high positions in the Confederate Government, but they were anxious for peace, as was President Davis himself. But the feeling of the South and of Lees' army was to die in the last ditch rather than surrender the independence for which they had fought so long and so well. Had they negotiated peace on the condition of lowering the Confederate flag, "the soldiers in the field would have marched over them to battle." A similar spasm of desperation rendered it impossible for the Communists to surrender to the Versaillais, and thus avert the burning of Paris and the massacre of the petroleurs. The army of the south had yet to pass through two months' ordeal to realise that surrender on promise of an amnesty was the only alternative to useless sacrifice of life. At the interview it was agreed that the conversation should be confidential, and therefore no written report detailing it exists. Mr. Hunter, one of the Southern Commissioners who had been candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and subsequently was proposed a President of the Confederation, pressed Lincoln to enter into some form of agreement with the South, urging him to follow the example of Charles I. who negotiated with the Long Parliament. Lincoln replied: "I do not know much of history; I leave such matters to Seward. But I do know that Charles lost his head!" He added that if the Confederates laid down their arms and went home, he would promise all the clemency within the power of the executive, but he would not note, make or entertain any proposition, while the States were confederated and had a Government of their own. That was a demand for a surrender at discretion. It was then apparently that one of the Commissioners proposed that as a first step towards peace, the two armies should cease fighting each other, and march into Mexico under their respective generals, to drive out the Emperor Maximilian and the French, and thus uphold the Monroe Doctrine. This proposal was warmly pressed on Lincoln, Hunter listening to see how he would take it. It was not put before him as a proposal coming from the Confederate Government, but as something to be considered. But Lincoln knew that the Confederates were in great straits; that their soldiers were deserting and all necessary supplies were deficient. He was determined to compel the surrender, which eight weeks later was made by General Lee. The proposal, that the two armies should shake hands and go further south to uphold the Monroe Doctrine came to nothing. That doctrine was enforced by the victorious North without moving a regiment. Maximilian's position became desperate, and he fell into the hands of Juarez, who shot him out of hand as a mere raider and marauder. That volley sounded the knell of the Second Empire; its echo was heard in Paris, while the Sultan was witnessing a review of sixty thousand magnificent soldiers at Longchamps. In three years that army surrendered at Sedan.

WHILE we are face to face with the two-fold difficulty of connecting thousands of houses with the sewer system, and of getting rid of the contents of the sewers without fouling the whole sea-shore to windward of the city, it would be well to consider what has been done in Edinburgh to improve the plumbing on which the efficacy of house-connections depends, or what is being attempted in Exeter to get rid of sewage without poisoning land or river and without spending money on chemicals. In the Northern capital recently a dinner was given to celebrate the amalgamation of the Scottish with the National Registration Society of Plumbers. Many medical and other notabilities were present. Emeritus-Professor Struthers, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, told those present that he remembered one year in which in two months there were more than 300 *post mortems* in the Royal Infirmary from typhus fever. Last year in all Scotland there was only one death from typhus. That improvement was largely due to the scientific education of plumbers. Sir Edward Russell, who has done so much to create a sound public opinion on a subject vital to effective sanitation, said that it was only within recent years that the absolute necessity of insisting on high class plumbers' work has come to be understood. But in the last ten years a complete revolution in public opinion in regard to this craft has come about. Still it has not reached the requisite standard, and, in his opinion, legislation, whether local or imperial, must be invoked to bring about the improvement. A Bill is now before Parliament for the registration of plumbers, ensuring competency, with regard to the plumbing trade, and a great public. Dr. Brock, the Medical Officer of Mid-Lothian, testified to the advantage the plumbers of Edinburgh who now know how to work on scientific principles, and to them to ventilation and sanitation in a way that was never seen ten years ago. There are now 300 registered plumbers in Edinburgh, and registration is becoming general in Scotland.

Now let us see what is being done in Exeter to compel sewage to purify itself without being a nuisance to anybody. Mr. D. Cameron, the City Surveyor, has invented a system which is known as the Septic Tank System of Sewage treatment. According to the *Sanitary Record*, it has the merit of being different from all other methods devised for dealing with sewage. In fact, it might be said to dispense with treatment altogether, and let nature deal with the sewage according to her own prescription. The sewage is passed over a measuring weir, into a tank—the septic tank—from which all air and light are excluded. The conditions thus produced leave free play to the putrefactive organisms to increase and multiply in immense numbers, thus bringing about a rapid and complete fermentation of the suspended foulness. The fermentation having done its work, the organic matters are thrown into solution. The overflow from the tank is free from smell, and is comparatively clear. This cleaned fluid is passed through two coke breeze filters, and comes from them clear and sparkling and odourless as spring water. The process is carried on at Belleisle, at no great distance from Exeter. This simple and inexpensive, and apparently effective method, is well worth the attention of the Bombay Municipal authorities.

NEWS was received by the mail of the death of Mr. Adam Tait, one of the managing directors of the P. & O. Company, which took place in London, last month. Mr. Tait was stationed at the Bombay office some time ago as first assistant, and then as acting superintendent for a short period. All the P. and O. Company's steamers lying in docks and in harbour carried their flags half-mast high, on

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CZAR AND CZARINA VISIT PARIS.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

It appears to be settled that the Czar and Czarina will pay a visit to Paris about the middle of September, and during their stay they will reside at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

The Irish Land Bill has passed the second reading in the House of Lords.

THE UGANDA RAILWAY BILL.

The Uganda Railway Bill has passed through the Commons.

SERIOUS TIDAL WAVE IN CHINA.

SHANGHAI, July 31.

A tidal wave occurred at Haichau on the 26th July which destroyed many villages and resulted in the loss of four thousand lives.

THE CHOLERA ON THE NILE.

Latest advices state that the cholera amongst the troops of the Soudan expedition is practically over.

THE MATABELE WAR.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

Sir F. Carrington has abandoned his plan to carry the Matoppo Hills by assault, as the new forts being constructed will prevent the Natives from sowing grain and herding their cattle and thus force them into submission to the British.

A police force of six hundred strong is to be organized in Rhodesia.

FURTHER TROOPS FOR THE CAPE.

The 9th Lancers are under orders to embark for Durban immediately.

THE RAND PRISONERS.

Sir Matthew White Ridley, Home Secretary, having advised Her Majesty the Queen to extend her clemency to Dr. Jameson and his fellow prisoners and grant them the treatment of first class misdemeanants, they have accordingly all been returned to the Holloway Jail from the Warmwood Scrubs Jail.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.

The Tammany executive have approved of the nomination of Mr. William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, for the Presidency of the United States.

THE AMERICAN CURRENCY QUESTION.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

A Convention of the Democratic Goldites meets at Chicago on the 1st September.

THE SITUATION IN EASTERN EUROPE.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

ATHENS, July 31.

It is reported here that Greece has replied to the Porte, throwing the responsibility of all the troubles on the ill-will of Turkey.

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

A large emigration from Crete is taking place.

Greece is adopting the strongest measures to prevent the despatch of further volunteers and munitions to Crete.

GREECE AND MACEDONIA.

Aug. 2.

Several Greek Regiments have been ordered to Thessaly to watch the frontier.

CRICKET NEWS.

The Earl of Dalawarr's cricket eleven has beaten the Australians by four wickets.

Lancashire has beaten Gloucester by ten wickets

The match between Sussex and Nottingham resulted in a draw.

RAIN GAMBLING IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has instituted an enquiry into the great public nuisance of rain gambling, and has invited the opinion of various public bodies in connection therewith.

THE HEAVY RAINS IN BENGAL.

SERIOUS FLOODS.

A storm signal indicating the probable passage northward to the west of Saugor Island of a cyclone has been erected at all river stations. The weather in Calcutta during the pasts 24 hours has been very stormy with heavy rain. Serious floods are reported from low lying lands in the province of Orissa. In the Chandbally district many houses are under water nearly to their thatches, and people are sitting on their roofs for safety.

THE STEWART-CULLODEN CASE.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST THE *SUNDAY TIMES*.

The case in which the Rev. F. M. Stewart charges Mr. Gasper, the publisher of the *Sunday Times*, with defamation in respect to a parody of a song, in which Stewart was stated to be no novice in the art of fabrication and expert in signing of other people's names, came up for hearing, yesterday, before a Bench of Honorary Magistrates. Mr. Cranenburgh, on behalf of the defendant, tendered an apology, and offered to pay the cost incurred by Mr. Stewart. This offer was not accepted. Mr. Pugh, who appeared for the prosecution, submitted that there was sufficient evidence to show accused did not act in good faith, and that the imputation was that Stewart was a forger.

Mr. Cranenburgh then made application for an adjournment in order to move the High Court for transfer of the case to some other court on the ground that one of the magistrate's trying case was prejudiced against his client. Their Worships held that the application should have been made before the trial commenced, but adjourned the case for a fortnight, and told Cranenburgh he could make any application he desired in the interim.

INDIAN FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

CALCUTTA VS. ROYAL WELSH.

The semi-final tie in the Indian Football Association Tournament between Calcutta and the Royal Welsh resulted in the victory of the former by one goal to nil. The East Surrey and the Shropshire Light Infantry teams meet to-morrow, and the winners will play Calcutta in the final round of the tournament.

THE BARODA OPIUM CASE.

THE APPEAL REJECTED.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 2.

Mr. G. McCorkell, Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad, has upheld the decision of Captain C. A. Brown in the opium case, in which Manockial Tricumial, the Gaekwar's opium farmer's partner and agent, was convicted and sentenced to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000.

THE FLOODS IN THE DECCAN.

MANY HOUSES DESTROYED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 31.

Owing to the flood in the city nearly fifty houses have fallen down. Three trains left to-day for Bombay by direct route; one train came via Dhond, which brought Wednesday's mail. Two other trains detained at Dixal left for Poona at three o'clock, and were expected to arrive late this evening. The trains were detained owing to the Bheema bridge not being considered safe for traffic. Heavy rain continues to fall on the Ghauts. Heavy water is lying in the streets and along the sides of the line.

At Dhond the floods have been great. The river has risen so high that a very large portion of the village is reported to have been swept away. In some places the unhappy villagers had the utmost difficulty in saving themselves from the flood. The temple near the bank escaped without injury.

The telegraph lines at Sholapur and beyond are reported to be quite submerged everywhere. In the district the telegraph officials are busy.

Floods are also reported at Cuttack, and have interrupted the direct route from Calcutta to Madras.

Late in the evening the Railway officials issued a notice, intimating that through communication with Bombay has been restored.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, Aug. 2.

French mail steamer Armond Behic, from Australia, arrived.

French mail steamer Sydney, from Bombay, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, July 31.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm, Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 3-32

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

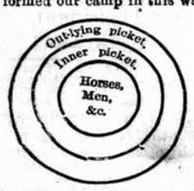
2½ per cent. Consols	113 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	120½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 3-4
Bar Silver	31 3-8

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	41,000	Bales.
" " " Surats	1,500	"
" " Imports of Cotton	7,000	"
" " Surats	Nil.	"
" Stock of Cotton	644,000	"
" " Surats	57,000	"

WHAT TO DO WITH OUR BOYS?—III.

In my last we left our young trooper at King Williamstown, and a week later orders arrived to send every available man up to Umtata *en route* for Matabeleland, should they be required. He writes: "We are all under orders to be off in an hour, and are in a terrible state of confusion and excitement." The next letter from him was dated from Umtata, six weeks later, in which he writes:—"I am glad to tell you I have arrived here safe and sound, though I have had such a rough treck. You can perhaps imagine how I am feeling after upwards of five weeks' ride on end in the saddle and forced marches the whole way. Poor me, too, who had not had much practice in riding, trekking twenty to twenty-five miles a day. There were fifty of us doing escort to some ammunition transfers to Buluwayo, and we were to have gone right through with it, but were met by two express riders at Idutchawa, telling us to await relief as we were under orders to ride back to head-quarters at once as another Pondoland scare had set in, and that Insiksik, one of our stations, had already been attacked, and all the women and children from the Stores were in the forts. You don't know how excited we all are at all these "irons" being in the fire. They are expecting the Pondos to join with Zulus, or rather, I should have said the other way on. My first night's picket duty on the way up was one I shall always remember; the funny sort of cold runs that seemed to be playing down my back were horrible. We were expecting any moment to be attacked, and in consequence we formed our camp in this way:—



and every half-hour every man of the out-lying picket passes his watch to the other, and from the last man of the outer line to the inner. This with a pitch dark night and a camp of Pondos almost within hail, and not knowing what they were going to do, made you feel a bit queer. I wish I had more time that I could tell you of many exciting little incidents we had and how my horse bolted with me into a Pondo kraal. We are having express riders down every day from all our camps, and you never know where you will be the next day; you get orders, within an hour you have to be off. Of course, now I shall be here ten days, going on with my drills, riding, carbine, and sword. I am then under orders, and for a camp by the name of Koldstream, but am trying to get in the Artillery section, and in that case I shall be sent to Flagstaff, and from there straight to Buluwayo, as the C. M. R. Artillery section are greatly in demand, as they have six 7-pounders and five gatling guns and 140 hands, and huge men they are too. Talking about big fellows, the way the authorities fuss over the weight at Home (as in my case) is absurd, as there are a great many—in fact the majority are huge fellows, and how the horses do the work they do is simply wonderful. I found the expenses for food of self and horse on the trek up rather heavy, as there is no feed in the grass; it is all dried up.

Good-bye till my next, and goodness knows when that will be, as I may be in a place, where it will take you ages to get a letter. As I close an "express" has this moment come in from a distant camp, with the news that a force of Pondos is within a few miles of the Fort, so we may be going to-morrow.

PATERFAMILIAS.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 17TH JULY.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Oriental, Captain H. L. Moule, with the Overland mails of July 17, arrived in Bombay harbour, at daylight, on Saturday. The mail steamer experienced strong S. W. monsoon, with high sea, south and south-westerly sea and fine weather. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Alford, Mr T	Le Quesne, Mr A
Basch, Mr	Leetnam, Capt and Mrs
Bramley, Mr P B	MacLaggan, Mr A
Corney, Mr F	Mennie, Capt
Chadburn, Mr, Mrs and Miss	Newman, Mr W J
Cordiaux, Mrs	Nelson, Mr R A
Coote, Mr C A	Patel, Mr R M
Dwyer, Mr P	Patel, Mr M B
Davis, Mr A W	Scriven, Mr A C
Elliott, Mr	Sim, Mr R
Grozory, Miss E J	Sinclair, Mr J J
Greenhill, Mr N P	Slocock, Mr T
Hewitt, Mr and Miss B N	Smith, Mr R
Hunter, Mr J G	Spence, Mr H O
Harvie, Mr D J	Stephen, Mrs
Hext, Capt	Thornton, Lieut-Col
Henderson, Mr	Warrie, Revd
Lamont, Lieut	

FROM BRINDISI.

Ashdown, Mr	Moss, Mr W E
Armstrong, Mr H A	McClure, Mr
Atkinson, Mr R S	McDowell Mr
Barrow, Mr H D	MacMier, Mr Smith
Boardman, Miss E	O'Callaghan, Mr I
Byron, Mr R	Powell, Surg-Capt E
Coxhead, Mr J A	Peter, Mr H J
Cresswell, Miss	Perkins, Capt
Clerk, Mr	Symonds, Mr W P
Dott, Mr H S	Steel, Mr R
Downing, Major	Speagle, Mrs
Fisher, Mr	Shephard, Mrs
Fryer, Sir F.	Short, Mr
Greenhalgh, Mr H D	Warry Mr
Ibbraim, Mr R	Wynne, Mr S H

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Baron do Combarjes	F A F de Vaz Contisto, Mr

MILITARY NEWS.

Privilege leave of absence has been granted to Lieut-Colonel C. D. Cooper, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, from 4th September to 2nd November next.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 17.

"INDIA OUGHT TO BE GRATEFUL!"

The House of Lords is rarely so well filled as it was yesterday evening on the occasion of the debate regarding the payment of the Indian troops sent from Bombay, as Lord Salisbury says, to garrison Suakin. The Prince of Wales, who has not been able to spare much time this season for his Parliamentary duties, came down early, and during the transaction of the formal business chatted near the throne, first with the Earl of Limerick, and then with his sporting friend, Lord Alington. A dozen or more peeresses sat in the side galleries reserved for them, while the part devoted to the diplomatic corps was occupied by a contingent from the Siamese Legation, accompanied by Mr. F. W. Verney. In front of the bar many members of the House of Commons congregated, and conspicuous in this group were Mr. J. M. Maclean, Sir Andrew Scoble, Sir William Wedderburn, and Sir Henry Havelock Allan. A conspicuous visitor in neighbouring quarter of the gilded chamber was the fascinating Mrs. Asquith, to whom no small number of peers rendered homage as they passed her to take their seats on the crimson benches. Mrs. Asquith at the commencement of the debate sat with the ordinary ladies in the enclosure to the left of the bar, but afterwards moved up higher to Black Rod's pew, where she was the observed of all observers, and quite outshone the peeresses sitting up aloft, The Cabinet Ministers, ex-Cabinet Ministers, Privy Councillors, and eldest sons of peers—Lord George Hamilton, Sir Henry Fowler, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Curzon, Mr. Hanbury, and the rest—who without any particular regard to dignity made themselves as comfortable as possible by squatting on the steps of the throne, whilst the Earl of Onslow, the mover of the resolution, Lord Reay, and the Marquis of Lansdowne were addressing the House, all rose to their feet when the Earl of Kimberley began to speak. Amongst the favoured visitors under the gallery at the opposite end of the House were two Indian gentlemen, one of whom has attained some celebrity here as a courtier and a controversialist. They had a slight passage of arms with a certain rather eccentric Liberal Unionist member of Parliament whose name is well known all over India and in military circles. The hon. and gallant member, addressing the Indians partly in what subsequently appeared to be Hindustani and partly in English, tried hard to induce them to discuss with him the question under consideration. They did not give him much encouragement, telling him that they had come to hear, "not to argue." He at length departed, but shortly afterwards returned, and asked them in a manner they did not quite like whether they understood what was being said. One of them, speaking in his own native tongue, severely replied: "Sir, I understand everything except your Hindustani." After this they were left in peace. The Liberal Unionist peers do not all sit on the right of the Woolsack. Of course those who are in the Ministry are accommodated on the Front Ministerial Bench, but I noticed that, while the Duke of Westminster and Lord Stanmore, to mention only two, sat on the Government side, the Earl of Northbrook, Lord Wenlock, and even the Duke of Fife were on the Opposition seats, though below the gangway. The effect of this is to rob the Liberal benches of the beggarly appearance of emptiness that they would present if only tenanted by the followers of Lord Rosebery.

The resolution moved by Lord Onslow in his capacity as Under-Secretary of State was identical in terms with that adopted ten days previously by the House of Commons declaring that the House consented to the charge for the ordinary pay of the native Indian troops despatched to Africa in aid of the Egyptian forces being defrayed out of the revenues of India. If Lord Onslow's speech was not inspiriting, as the *Times* says, it certainly had the advantage not possessed by some of the succeeding speeches; it was distinctly heard all over a chamber remarkable, not only for its fine proportions and gorgeousness, but for its defective acoustic properties. Lord Onslow necessarily had to repeat arguments with which all who heard or read the debate in another place were familiar, and where he attempted to be original he was not always successful. The noble Lord got his first cheer when he said that the Government and people of India recognised that the Indian army was a part of Her Majesty's Army, and quoting from the minute of Sir James Peile and Field Marshal Sir Donald Stewart added that they responded with alacrity to the call for troops. His reply to the argument, that if India was made to contribute to military operations in Egypt, the Eastern Colonies and Australasia ought also to contribute, was a reference to that wonderful contingent sent from the Antipodes to the Soudan, of which we are never to hear the last, and the statement that Australia annually contributed large sums for the purpose of maintaining in Australian waters a considerable squadron to defend, not only the commerce of Australia, but also that of England and India. It would have been better if he had mentioned the amount of those "large sums" contributed by the Colonies. Some of his arguments were irrelevant, such for instance as his quotation from the book of Sir Alfred Milner, whom he described as the close and confidential adviser of the late Governor, and whom he might have mentioned as the author of the remarkable article in the new number of the *Edinburgh Review*, discussing the Egyptian question in all its bearings. Sir A. Milner's past declaration that there could be no permanent rest for Egypt so long as barbarism reigned and until order was re-established along the Nile for at least a considerable distance beyond Khartoum is doubtless of importance, but it has little or nothing to do with the payment of the Indian troops. The remainder of the Under-Secretary's rambling speech related to the "reciprocity" that Lord George Hamilton has established, and to judge from his remarks at a political meeting in Ealing, the other night, evidently regards as outweighing in value the burden he has now, again t the advice of his most experienced military adviser in London and the whole of the Council in India, placed on the shoulders of the Indian taxpayers. Lord Reay as ex-Under-Secretary of State for India had to lead the Opposition, and he discharged that task with no less ability than brevity. While admitting that the Home Government were not bound to follow the advice given to them by the Government of India, he maintained that it was a very serious matter to overrule the Government of India, and to ask them on a question of this kind to act against their convictions and to defend in debate in the Legislative Council measures of which they did not approve. This point seemed to make an impression as did his further remark on the unwisdom of carrying into effect some technical principle of finance to create endless irritation in India. On this occasion the Government of India had at their backs, not only the opinions of the whole of the people of India, but also those of a large section of the people of this country. They had been told recently that no vote of that House could affect the fate of a Ministry, and he trusted that their lordships would bear that fact in mind when they gave their vote upon this question that night, and would adhere to the noblest traditions of that House. The appeal was unfortunately thrown away. The expectation so confidently and reasonably indulged in in certain quarters that Unionist ex-Viceroys and Unionist ex-Secretaries of State would exercise their influence on behalf of treating India with fairness in this matter was not fulfilled. That the Marquis of Lansdowne should as a member of the Cabinet responsible for the policy decided upon be prepared to speak against the resolution was of course out of the question. But it was thought that he would at least remain silent; it was never anticipated that he would be put forward as the leading advocate of the course adopted by Her Majesty's Government or that he would accept such a position. The *Daily News* styles Lord Lansdowne's defence of the Government as pettifogging. I will not go so far as that; but I am bound to say that it was a very disappointing, though undoubtedly courageous, attempt to make the worse appear the better reason. He has persuaded himself that the apportionment of the expense which the Home Government propose is in itself fair and just, and he believes that Lord Elgin's Government, although they have been unsuccessful in obtaining all they wanted, have succeeded in obtaining at the hands of Her Matesty's Government the admission of certain principles which, after they have been discussed and considered by the two Governments, and if necessary supplemented by any machinery which may be found desirable, will place India for the future in an infinitely sounder position with regard to these controversies, than she has ever before occupied. With reference to a suggestion of Lord Reay that as a Royal Commission is investigating the financial relations of the two countries England might have been liberal, and paid the bill without fuss, Lord Lansdowne said he should have thought that the reasonable thing to do was not to change the practice *pendente lite*, but to abide by the precedents. After adverting to India's interest in Egypt—an interest not challenged by subsequent speeches on the Liberal side—Lord Lansdowne argued that India ought to be grateful for not having been made to bear a share of the military occupation of that country since we first went there, and added, that if a strict profit and loss account were opened as between this country and India on account of the occupation of Egypt it would be found that the Government of India had been by no means hardly or illiberally dealt with—words that will no doubt be put on record at the Treasury. Finally, he argued that England is requiring India to do what the mother-country does if she is lending troops to a colony, what the colonies do if they lend troops to the mother-country, and what one colony does if it lend troops to another colony. But Egypt is not a colony, and the Ministry keep on telling us that the operations in the Soudan are not British but Egyptian.

If the line of argument advanced by Lord Lansdowne was such as one would hardly have expected from an ex-Viceroy, the Earl of Northbrook's attitude was even more unexpected. In public and private Lord Northbrook more than any man living has denounced unceasingly the "melancholy meanness" of the Home authorities in making India pay the uttermost farthing. Whatever doubt might be felt about the action of this or that peer, everyone felt that Lord Northbrook, though he is in general politics one of the most anti-Liberal of the Liberal seceders, would on this question take an independent course. To the astonishment of everyone, he devoted the greater part of his speech to attacking the Earl of Kimberley for his inconsistency, not that the attack was undeserved or, as the *Daily News* seems to think, uncalled for in consequence of the ex-Liberal Secretary of State's candid admission that the precedent he set in 1885 was not a good one. Lord Northbrook "personally did not think" the Government had acted wisely in putting this small charge upon the Government of India, but he excused himself from voting against the resolution, as I understood him, partly on the ground that the arrangement was an accomplished fact, and partly on the ground that he had as a former Liberal Minister been a party to a similar course in the past. If Lord Northbrook and the other Liberal Unionists were guided by this principle in all public questions, I daresay Lord Rosebery would not object. The Duke of Argyll as usual was righteously indignant, but his righteous indignation was not directed against Her Majesty's Government, but against those who, like Lord Kimberley, dislike the Soudan expedition, and he heartily approved of making India pay. Lord Stanley of Alderley and Lord Welby spoke against the resolution. Then came Lord Salisbury. The Prime Minister with his tongue in his cheek showed much concern for the interests of the poor down-trodden British taxpayer, and then proceeded to give what Lord Rosebery later described as "a totally new explanation of a policy which a united Government is pursuing." The Indian soldiers, who prided themselves that they were being sent on a warlike expedition, were under a mistaken impression. "I have heard a great deal about the Soudan expedition, and I am quite prepared to defend the action of the Government in respect to it, because I believe that it will be of great benefit to Egypt and to India. But in moving the Indian troops we were not actuated by a desire to send them there for the purpose of their taking part in that expedition—in fact, not a single Indian soldier has been sent to the valley of the Nile. The object which we had in view in moving the Indian troops was the defence of Suakin, and if that place had not been defended at the expense of the Indian taxpayer, it must have been defended at the expense of the British taxpayer." In passing, Lord Salisbury with mock solemnity said he almost regretted now that he had not accepted the Sultan's offer to garrison Suakin, which he pronounced as if it were an English word. The question he proceeded to say is this—"Is the Indian or the British taxpayer to defend Suakin and to prevent it from being taken possession of by some other Power? In our opinion, the whole of the southern littoral of the Red Sea is of interest to India. It is true that a portion of that littoral is at present held by Italy, but speaking of that territory as matters stood a few years ago the whole of the southern littoral of the Red Sea depended upon Egypt for its defence. Can it be said in such circumstances that India has no interest in the southern shores of the Red Sea or of the Gulf of Aden, which, in a political sense, are merely continuations of the Suez Canal. If the Suez Canal, the Red Sea, or the Gulf of Aden fell into the hands of another Power, it would be India, and not England, that would suffer the most, because the former would be deprived of her military supplies."

Lord Rosebery, who spoke with more vigour than the House of Lords is accustomed to and with more vigour than I have ever known him to display in the hereditary chamber, said: "The noble marquis who has just sat down has, as is not unusual with him, applied a totally new explanation of the policy which a united Government is pursuing. We have never heard before in any speech or in any public document of the necessity of garrisoning Suakin. The noble marquis has an agreeable way of springing these agreeable surprises on us, and I am one of the last to complain, because I think it adds largely to the interest and excitement of the debates in this House." What, asked Lord Rosebery, has occurred to empty the garrison of Suakin? Why the troops were required for a march against the Dervishes, and for that reason troops were summoned from India? He admitted India has a certain interest in Egypt. She has an interest in the Mediterranean, but he should be surprised if Lord Salisbury were to bring before Parliament a proposal for settling the expenses of the occupation of Gibraltar and of Malta and the Mediterranean Fleet on the revenues of India. Increasing in animation, Lord Rosebery said: "I defy anybody to connect this expedition against the Dervishes with the interests of India," and he emphasized these words by striking his left hand with his right fist. He sneered at Lord Salisbury's somewhat disingenuous and unworthy reference to the British taxpayer, and in conclusion said:—"We owe it to our own honour and our own dignity to show a singular tenderness for the interests of India when we are judges, and judges in a case to which we are parties." Then came the division—92 for the resolution; 40 against.

ANALYSIS OF THE DIVISION LIST.

The contents included besides the members of the Government the Dukes of Argyll, Westminster, and Abercorn, Viscount Llandaff, Lords Chelmsford, Colville of Culross, Hopstown, Dunraven, Rothschild, Rowton, and Wantage. The non-contents consisted of the Duke of Grafton, the Marquis of Northampton, the Marquis of Ripon, the Earls of Rosebery, Abingdon, Buckinghamshire, Arran, Carlisle, Carrington, Chesterfield, Cowper, Crewe, Dartrey, De La Warr, Kimberley, Sandwich, Strafford, Viscount Oxenbridge, Lords Battersea, Camoys, Castletown, Coleridge, Farrer, Fermanagh, Hawkesbury, Herschell, Kensington, Kinnaird, Leigh, Lingen, Monk Bretton, Monkswell, Playfair, Reay, Ribblesdale, Tennyson, Stanley of Alderley, Thrisig, Tweedmouth, and Welby. Of these five rank as Conservatives and twelve as Liberal Unionists. Lord Wenlock, who sat through the debate, followed the example of a number of other peers, and abstained from voting. These noble lords, it may be assumed, had conscientious objections to voting for the resolution, but did not wish to go into the Opposition lobby against the Government. This was not a very courageous course, but it was more creditable than that of the peer who was heard to exclaim: "I am going to vote, as I usually do, against my conscience." No member of the Episcopal Bench voted either for or against the resolution; indeed, there was not a single prelate present throughout the sitting—a very rare thing on the occasion of a full dress debate. Perhaps the Bishops thought that as their calling is to proclaim peace and goodwill amongst men, their presence at a discussion which indirectly bore upon war would have been out of place.

HOW THE DECISION WAS RECEIVED.

The *Times* expresses the general feeling when it says that the House of Lords last night missed an excellent opportunity of at once displaying independence and doing a considerable public service without endangering the stability of the Government. Had it thrown out or even passed by a very small majority the resolution throwing a portion of the expense of the Soudan expedition upon the Government of India, it would have compelled reconsideration of a policy which has been ably excused and palliated, but never satisfactorily justified. It is the privilege of the Upper House, the leading journal goes on to observe, to impose its will on certain occasions upon the Government of the day without necessitating a resignation; and, when the Government is one which an overwhelming majority of the peers habitually support, they ought, for its sake as well as their own, to correct any palpable errors it may commit. However, it is something that the majority was smaller than is customary in a big debate, and I believe that if it had not been thought inexpedient to add to the troubles of the Ministry by putting them in a minority, not five but fifty Conservatives would have voted against the motion.

THE EDINBURGH ARTICLE.

I have alluded above to the political article in the *Edinburgh* dealing with the situation in Egypt and Soudan. Sir Alfred Milner—for there appears to be no doubt that that singularly able and clear-headed official is the author—does not think that the Dongola Expedition was forced upon England by the action of others. He maintains that the Soudan ought to be re-conquered, but does not agree with those who put forward the argument that these operations were rendered necessary in order to procure the safety of Egypt, and urges that the entire burden of the expense should not be born by the Khedive's Government. This is an interesting topic, but the main feature of the article is the views it put forward as to what should be our future policy in regard to Egypt proper. He maintains that the time has come for making a new departure; for saying frankly that while not annexing Egypt we do not pretend to foresee any future time when it will not be necessary for us to remain there as the indispensable guardians of her prosperity and of European interests; for regularizing our position as regards the Egyptians themselves; and for insisting that the great work we carry on for the admitted and equal benefit of every nation which invests money in Egypt shall no longer be hampered by restrictions of the most vexatious and humiliating kind. Will the Government have the courage to make this declaration *urbi et orbi*?

THE TROUBLES OF THE MINISTRY.

All the talk in political circles is of the vacillating of the Government with reference to the Irish Land Bill, and there is no doubt that the Ministry have still further damaged their position in the eyes of the country by the levity they have displayed in regard to Mr. Gerald Balfour's measure. This is the way their chief organ in the press refers to the present muddle:—"Last week the Government adopted the unusual course of practically remodelling the Irish Land Bill by the new amendments which Mr. Gerald Balfour put down. Another unexpected change has taken place in the short space of time that has since elapsed. It now appears that the Government, alarmed by Mr. T. W. Russell's protest, have practically receded from the position taken up—we must presume after serious and careful deliberation—a few days ago. The Chief Secretary said at the close of last night's sitting that the new amendments had been put down with a view to meet objections, and that, if either side were displeased with them, the Government would be 'prepared to reconsider their position.'" The Government are told that they will find it impossible to justify their shifting policy without admitting, what is too obviously true, that they did not thoroughly understand the question when they undertook to solve it. Whether they thoroughly understand it now may be doubted. These severe comments were printed on Tuesday, and it is not surprising that on the following day the Opposition, though Mr. Balfour was away from the House suffering from one of his frequently recurring colds, should have taken some steps in the matter. Sir William Harcourt, for the first time it seems, moved the adjournment of the House in order to call attention to a definite matter of urgent public importance, *viz.*, the present condition of public business. Mr. Gerald Balfour had just explained what was to be done respecting those unfortunate amendments. The Leader of the Opposition said he should not attempt to thread the labyrinth of statement just made by the Chief Secretary, but he was entitled to ask what was going to be the course of business now that they were within a month of the prorogation. The House never knew what a day might bring forth with regard to this Bill or any other. Never since the days of Proteus and his seal had there been anything like the present Government and their principal measures. If they were seized in one form they reappeared in another, and it was very material, with reference to the conduct of business, that members should come to a clear understanding with the Government as to what was to occur during the next four weeks which would conclude the Session. The amendment was seconded by Mr. John Dillon, and gave rise to a rather long debate in which it was shown that the differences in the Irish party are just as great as ever, the only crumb of comfort that the ministerialists got out of the discussion. Although both Sir Michael Hicks Beach and Mr. Goschen were present, Mr. Chamberlain replied for the Government. So far from sharing the doleful views of Sir William Harcourt, he fully believed the Government would be able to accomplish the work which they had set themselves to do, and to adjourn at the time which had always been mentioned for the termination of the Session. As to the Irish Land Bill, he asserted that the course pursued by the Government had been absolutely frank and straightforward. From the first they said the Bill could not be passed except as a non-contentious measure. In point of fact they introduced it as a non-contentious measure, and they were told by Mr. Dillon that three days would suffice for the Committee stage. They offered four days, and Mr. Dillon afterwards went to Ireland and denounced the Bill as rotten and fraudulent. If that, said Mr. Chamberlain, were still the opinion of the hon. member and his friends, the Government would be prepared to withdraw the Bill, but the responsibility for its loss must rest with the Irish Nationalists. But the Bill has not been withdrawn up to the time of writing. Last night was given up to its consideration, and Mr. Gerald Balfour professes his desire to see it become law this Session. Whether this desire will be gratified remains to be seen, but he would be a rash prophet who ventured to predict that any other fate is in store for Mr. Gerald Balfour's proposed legislation than for the unlucky Education Bill. Mr. T. W. Russell's position attracts much attention. He flatly contradicted from his seat on the Treasury Bench a statement of Mr. Chamberlain that he (Mr. Russell) accepted the Bill as a settlement, and was rebuked by a Cabinet Minister (Mr. Walter Long) for this breach of ministerial etiquette. It is said that Mr. Russell resented Mr. Long's reprimand, I happened to meet Mr. Russell in Victoria Street just after this incident walking with his head to the ground. I wondered what had happened. How thankful Mr. Balfour will be when the middle of August arrives.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Sir A. Paget, G.C.B.; Major-Gen. Ives; Lieut.-Col. J. Spratt; Major T. P. Geoghegan; Prof. Curtius; M. Hitrovo; M. Edmond de Goncourt.

RESTORATION OF THE THROUGH RAILWAY TRAFFIC

The work of reparation on both the B. B. and C. I. and the G. I. P. Railways is completed, and through traffic restored. Some anxiety was occasioned yesterday by the late arrival of the Madras mail, and it was feared that there was again some interruption on the line. On enquiry, however, we ascertained that the fear was groundless, and that the cause of the arrival of the train three hours behind time was its late departure from Madras. On the B. B. and C. I. Railway the trains were late on account of their speed being checked at the scene of the floods. Yesterday the trains arrived as usual, and were started at the punctual time.

Mr. Owen, Acting Secretary of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, writes under date August 1:—"I beg to inform you that the breaches on the line between Virar and Saphalla have been repaired and trains are running as usual."

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The s. s. Taif, Captain A. Dawie, which arrived here on Friday evening, from Mauritius, encountered strong south-east trades and strong monsoon. The s. s. Imaum, Captain S. C. Penberthy, which arrived, on Saturday, from New Port, from longitude 55° E. met with fresh gale with high sea up to longitude 65° E, thence strong to fresh west-south-west winds and squally weather. Captain Penberthy also reports that the vessel passed an Italian barque S. R. F. J. in latitude 36°20 N. and longitude 4° W. The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s s. s. King Arthur, Captain C. Hansen, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Jedda, via Aden, and experienced from Aden to Socotra fresh S.-W. winds and seas, then heavy S.-W. monsoon and very high seas, and then moderate monsoons and seas with fine weather.

THE FLOODS IN GUZERAT.

THE SUFFERINGS OF THE POOR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, Aug. 1.

Simultaneously with the cessation of the rains the flood waters have commenced to subside, and the terrible effects of this monsoon visitation have now become visible over the deserted landscape. The rainfall registered here during last week was nearly seventy inches, that is to say, ten or twenty inches more than the total average rainfall during the monsoon in Broach. Last Saturday week the rainfall registered at this place was more than twenty inches, and when half of the average total rain falls in one day, we can easily imagine what damage it must have caused. Although the floods have subsided, people have lost all courage and confidence, because the after-effects of these heavy rains and floods will be of a serious character. Though there has been no loss of life the tales of distress are numerous and heart-rending; some of the poor labourers, who live on their farms and fields during the monsoon, were weather-bound, and had to climb up on trees, where they had to remain for more than twenty-four hours without food, exposed to the mercy of wind, rain, and floods. Their time was passed in suspense, anxiety, and torture, and they are very thankful that they have been able to reach their homes and friends safely. The crops have been washed away, the fodders destroyed, huts and trees washed away, and very heavy damage done to property, but not a single human life has been lost; many cattle and fowls have been washed away in the river. The prices of grain, vegetable, etc., has gone up very high, and it will take some time before things resume their normal condition. The damage on the railway line was extensive. Had not the bridge over the Nermudda been so very strong, it would have been washed away. But it has stood against the severity of the storms, rains, and floods, and has not in any way been damaged. There was some slip in the embankment, but it was no sooner seen than remedied. The line near Chamargaum, however, gave a deal of trouble. The ballast was washed away, and there were several gaps on the road, which had actually sunk under water in many places. The people are greatly relieved at the prospect of the stoppage of the rains and subsidence of the floods. A word of praise is due to the Railway authorities. Although inconveniences and irregularities are quite unavoidable on such occasions, it can be said without any hesitation that the Railway officials have done all that could be done under the circumstances to give comfort to the travellers. The weather-bound passengers have nothing to complain of, as every effort was put forth to enable them to reach their destinations promptly and safely. No time was lost in repairing the damage, and as a result through traffic has been resumed to-day (Saturday.)

FLOODS AT SURAT.

SURAT, Aug. 2.

Surat has just again passed through a critical period following the destructive fires which marked the beginning of the year. It is inexplicable why this ancient historical town should be marked out for destruction by floods and fires. In 1883, we saw one of the heaviest floods that was ever known in the history of the unfortunate city. The protective works which were contemplated so far back as that period were only completed the year before last. In 1894, a portion of the protective works was washed away. This year, although it has stood the tempest, it has suffered at one or two points. The present flood is not so severe as that of 1883, but the damage it has done is not altogether insignificant. The maxim, "forwarned, forearmed" has been singularly illustrated. The authorities were very vigilant, and, as I have previously stated, their vigilance would not have prevented a flood or rain; but it has certainly allayed fears and diminished distress to some extent by giving timely warning to the people and affording them such relief as is permissible under the circumstances. The Municipal members are sometimes charged with being lethargic; but the old order is now changing, giving place to the new. In addition to the president we have exceptionally able and energetic men in Rao Bahadur Iswardass Jugjivandass, Surgeon Nariman, and others who have the welfare of the ryots at heart. Notwithstanding the opposition of several members, the protective works are now *fait accompli*, and we shall soon see the water-works completed. But what is most needed is a permanent relief fund, for though the damage done by such floods may not be visible, it is nevertheless very extensive. The agricultural and labouring classes are the greatest sufferers. A few cooking pots, a small bundle of clothes, and a hut to live in, are the only property of labourers in the villages, and if these things are destroyed, they are rendered destitute of all the means they possess. Their distress in such times is indescribable. To relieve such poor labourers is the work of true humanity, and if some steps are taken to enquire and relieve such classes of people, who most need the support and relief, they would be really appreciated. I have not yet been able to ascertain whether there are people who have been reduced to such a bad plight, but it is quite natural that there should be many such people. For the present the floods are subsiding. The communication with the villages is restored, and when reports come in from these isolated villages the full amount of the damage will be known.

FLOODS AT BHOWNUGGUR.

Our correspondent writes on July 31: It again commenced raining here last night. During the

some station near Bulsar, after he had remained in the train for two days, during which time he had a great deal to suffer. It was pouring down, and his compartment, which was a second-class one, was converted into a swamp, the water having leaked freely through lamp holes. The flood was sweeping across the line, which was submerged over a quarter of a mile. He had to get out near Chamargaum and walk over a distance of about half-a-mile through water to get into another train, which was awaiting to convey the passengers to Ahmedabad. The rivers were a surging sea, and the sight was well worth going out to witness.

FLOODS AND LANDSLIPS ON THE HOLKAR STATE RAILWAY.

An Indore correspondent says that on Wednesday last the passenger train which left Indore for Khandwa, at 3 a.m. was detained for nearly three hours and a-half on the Kalakund Ghaut. At sunrise it was seen that near a precipice, debris of the size of a prostrate elephant was lying on the lines in the midst of the jungle, where no assistance could be obtained for a long time. The guard, the pointsman, and three or four members of the Railway police were helplessly looking at the heap, when the Head Administrator of the Holkar State police, Rao Saheb B. A. Gupte, who was a passenger by the train, got down and asked the guard if he could be of any assistance to him in removing the obstruction by volunteering the services of his own men. The guard readily accepted the offer, excusing himself by stating that he could not ask the passengers to do this sort of work. "But I can," was the rejoinder, followed immediately by an order to the District Superintendent of Police, Nemad, Holkar State, and Captain Hetsing (who was also a passenger), to call out all the men of his force travelling by the train. About a dozen stalwart policemen jumped out, and were directed to pick up all State-chowkidars and State-servants of the coolie-caste as well as State ryots of the labouring classes. This band of workers began in right earnest, and in about three-quarters of an hour the line was cleared. The train started, but before she could go for about a couple of miles another obstruction in the shape of a heap of stones pushed down by a tremendous mountain torrent overtopped by a heavy flood of water stopped the progress. The train halted at an inconvenient spot 1 in 40 in. incline with three carriages outside and the rest inside the last tunnel. The engine was not powerful enough to push her back. Stones, the largest of which was about two feet and a-half by a foot and a-half in girt, began falling from the top of the tunnel. Alarm was shown by the third-class women and children occupying the carriage. They were promptly removed to the first and second-class compartments as their was no alternative. Nothing could be done until the rain stopped and the temporary torrent abated. When the stones were exposed they were promptly removed by the Holkar State police and ryots. Taking their inspiration from the State police, the jamadar and one or two constables of the Railway police also assisted at the second spot, while a few coolies of the Railway staff had also arrived. His Highness the Maharaja Holkar deserves the thanks of the public for the timely assistance thus received through the State servants. We understand Mr. Gupte has noted down the names of the men for consideration of their services by the Durbar.

THE INDIAN FINANCES COMMISSION.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

On July 16 the Royal Commission for inquiring into the administration and management of the Military and Civil expenditure of India and the apportionment of the charges between India and the Imperial Government sat at the India Office, under the presidency of Lord Welby. The Commission has been sitting, taking evidence privately, for twenty-five days, and this was the first occasion on which its proceedings have been open to the press.

Sir R. Knox, Accountant-General of the Army, was examined by the chairman with regard to the charges made against the Government of India on account of the British troops serving in that country. Witness said the actual costs to the Exchequer of the maintenance of the British force in India consisted of every expense incurred at Home which would not be incurred if it was not necessary to send the reliefs and the drafts to India. £7-10-0 was the charge per soldier receivable from India by the Imperial Government, and that was calculated for training the soldier according to the service to which he belonged; the charge for non-commissioned officers who trained him; the charge for young officers appointed to Indian regiments as vacancies occurred in regiments awaiting orders to be despatched to India, and a charge for an educational establishment where the officers underwent a certain amount of elementary education and training. Besides these there were charges for hospitals, &c. The total cost of these services had been calculated at £670,000 for one year; but it varied in different years. £36 was the average cost of each recruit sent out to India, and that sum included a considerable number of charges which were outside the capitation rate. The capitation grant of the British force in India had varied from £8 to £10. The Indian military establishment for 1895-96 was 73,125, on which the charge of £7-10-0 a head was £548,437, exclusive of deferred pay.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji: But it is not necessary to have such a large force in India. We, Indians, do not want it. The Indian Army is quite sufficient to meet any contingency; but is it to maintain the British rule both against Russia and the Indians?—Witness: The War Office look to supplying the demands of the Indian Government.

In further examination, the witness said the justice of continuing the charge of £7-10-0 per soldier to the Indian Government would partly depend on the strength of the Indian establishment remaining the same and on the numbers sent to India in the year not materially varying. By the short service system a larger number of soldiers had to be enlisted, but still the charges to India compared favourably with the old system in previous years. On the other hand, India got the benefit of many British services for which no charge was made to India. The cost of the *Indian Army* amounted to about £1,100,000, and the Imperial Government got back £600,000.

The Commission adjourned.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, AUG. 1.

Saturday's observations:—Pressure has given way briskly at the head of the Bay and another depression and cyclonic storm is in process of formation. Pressure has also fallen in the Punjab, but has risen in the remainder of India and in Burma. Pressure is now normal in Lower Burma and Malabar and Konkan Coasts, and is a quarter of an inch below normal in depression at the head of the Bay. Winds are very considerably above normal on the Burma Coast and also on the West coast, south of Surat and in the Deccan and South Madras. A noteworthy feature of the present monsoon is the unfortunate strength of wind at Trichinopoly, Bellary, Poona, and other stations in the Peninsula. Temperature is generally in slight to moderate excess in Northern India and in slight to moderate defect in the Peninsula. Lower Burma has had moderate rain. Upper Burma, South Bengal, Chota Nagpur, and some parts of the North-West Provinces and the Punjab have had local showers. Delhi and Rajputana each report one inch. West coast districts have received moderate rain, and the Central Provinces, Gujerat, Central India, and Rajputana light to moderate rain. Conditions are slowly becoming less abnormal, but the weather now depends upon the development of the storm at the head of the Bay, which will probably commence to move westwards during the next 36 hours.

"TREPOLPEN" writes to the *Times*:—"There is an argument in favour of the separation of the incomes of married couples for the purposes of income-tax, which I have not yet seen advanced. It is the immoral state of the law as it stands at present. John and Mary, each possessing incomes of less than £500, but in the aggregate exceeding that sum, agree to live together as a certain 'advanced' couple did who made themselves notorious only a short while since. They are both entitled to relief under the Act. Should they, however, legalise their union, neither is entitled to any rebate, and they are actually taxed for rendering themselves respectable members of society. And this is in moral England."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Indian Salt Revenue for June amounted to Rs. 65,190 upon 2,730,000 maunds. This shows a considerable falling off upon the previous month when Rs. 90,320 were paid upon 3,761,000 maunds. It is, however, nearly equal to the revenue of the correrponding month last year. The total salt revenue for the three months of the present financial year is Rs. 2,41,620 upon 10,131,000 maunds.

THE application for revision presented to the Punjab Chief Court by Colonel Roebuck in the Simla Horse Case, has been allowed. Colonel Wood's order has been set aside, and Colonel Roebuck's appeal to the Divisional Judge of Umballa will now be heard on the merits. Both Mr. Justice Chatterji and Mr. Justice Clark held that the Divisional Judge had committed an error of jurisdiction, and that the interests of justice required that the appeal to his court should be heard on its merits. It was decided that costs should follow the event.

MR. BARNES, now officiating as Foreign Secretary, will probably take up his duties of Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan about the second week of October.

THE 18th Hussars, who are under orders for Lucknow in the next reliefs, will leave Umballa about the middle of October, marching first to Jhansi to share in the camp-of-exercise there.

IT is probable there will be only district concentrations of troops in the Punjab during the winter. The local army has seen so much service in the last few years on and beyond the frontier that peace manœuvres are scarcely required.

THE question of the reliefs to be carried out in connection with the Malakand Brigade and the garrison in Chitral is now engaging the attention of the Government. The point to be settled is whether the reliefs shall be annual or biennial.

No further attempt will be made for the present to re-open communications with the Tibetan authorities on the subject of greater trading facilities with India. Eventually action will probably be taken through the medium of the new Chinese Amban who recently arrived in Lhasa.

IT is understood that several retired officers of the Indian Public Works Department will find a place on the board of the new Burma Railway Company and also on the administrative staff. Messrs. Rothschilds could not do better than avail themselves of the services of men such as these who have a large experience of Indian Railways.

THE Commission on the Subordinate Judge of Bahraich sat at the Commissioner's house on Wednesday, Mr. Mackintosh being so indisposed with fever as to be unable to attend Court. Mr. Boyle, for the defence, dealt with three of the eight charges, and the remainder were expected to be disposed of on Thursday. Mr. Chamier then has a general reply on behalf of the prosecution. In the Bahraich Commission on Thursday Mr. Boyle concluded his address for the defence on four charges; and Mr. Wheeler, the accused's second counsel, then dealt with the remaining four. Mr. Chamier made a general reply for the prosecution and the Commission closed. The Commissioners announced that their report would reach Government within a week.

FOUR Burmans were found guilty at the Rangoon sessions on Wednesday and sentenced each to ten years' imprisonment, for a daring dacoity in the heart of Rangoon a few weeks since.

MR. GEOFFERY MILLAIS, the second son of Sir John Millais, is engaged upon a descriptive work on the Deer of India, which is to be followed by a similar one dealing with varieties to be found in the British Isles. Mr. Millais is a keen sportsman, and his recent work on the big game of Africa is recognised as one of the authorities on that subject. During his frequent travels Mr. Millais has made a large collection of natural history specimens, particularly of the heads of animals shot by him, for the reception of which he is now building a museum adjoining his house near Horsham.

HEAVY rain fell at Cawnpore on Wednesday afternoon, after practically ten days break, relieving the oppressive heat. The North-West Provinces are not receiving their proper share of the monsoon as the current from the Bay is constantly deflected westward and passes to the south through Orissa and the Central Provinces until the depression eventually fills up somewhere in the Tapti Valley or Gujrat.

A REPORT on the trade of the Chiengmai district has been issued by the Burma Government Press. The Vice-Consul, Mr. Archer, says the statistics of trade with Moulmein show a steady decrease in imports and exports. As there are no export or import duties on the Siam-Burmese frontier, the falling off is doubtless due to a great extent to the want of proper communications with Moulmein. No attempt is being made to improve the trade routes or even keep them in repair. Though the want of enterprise in this direction is likely to injure the prospects of trade with Burma, the bulk of trade with Bangkok is British, so that on the whole British trade in the district is not materially affected by the diversion of trade from Moulmein to Bangkok. A table appended to the report shows the legal business done in the International Court at Chiengmai, which deals with cases wherein British subjects are concerned, under the provisions of the Chiengmai Treaty of 1883. The number of cases has risen steadily from 59 in 1889 to 287 in 1895, and the amount claimed from Rs. 1,05,228 to Rs. 10,11,416. This shows the commercial activity of the district and the importance of British interests in it. The working of the Court is considered on the whole to be fairly satisfactory.

JUSTICE NORRIS, late of the Calcutta High Court, is seriously ill in England.

THE authorities of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway are understood to be now considering the question of the construction of a line from Jheria to Midnapur *via* Bankura.

THE Hon'ble W. G. Grimley will officiate as chairman of the Calcutta Port Commissioners during the absence on leave of Mr. C. C. Stevens.

INFORMATION reaches a Calcutta paper that Nepal and Tibet have not after all settled their boundary dispute amicably, and Nepal is still pushing on supplies and men to the frontier and making roads.

IN his speech at Faridpore, on Wednesday, Sir Alexander Mackenzie made two important announcements. The first was to the effect that the extension of the Eastern Bengal State Railway from Goalundo to Faridpore was being favourably considered by the Government of India; the second that the High Court were now considering a scheme for extending the jury system to some of the larger districts in Bengal.

FROM the 18th to the 24th instant, 3 Europeans, 5 East Indians, 11 Native Christians, 220 Hindus and 31 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 270 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 323. The deaths are thus classified:—2 from small-pox, 6 from measles, 102 from fevers, 22 from dysentery, 7 from diarrhœa, and 131 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 31·0 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 37·1 per 1,000 per annum.

LADY DUFFERIN is signalising her return to England by energetic action in connection with the Indian Fund which bears her name. The City of London Companies have given her ladyship £600, which is to be devoted to scholarships for women, who having begun their medical career in India wish to take full degrees in England. These scholarships, each worth £50 annually, will now be increased to six.

MR. CROSTHWAITE, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, is now in Simla on a short visit. He is the guest of the Viceroy.

THE trial of the Gonda Subordinate Judge, before Colonel Cowie, Judge of Fyzabad, will be commenced to-day. The case, judging by the preliminary proceedings will necessarily last a considerable time. The last charge inquired into by the Magistrate, Colonel Anson, at Fyzabad, will be taken, we understand, first, before the eight charges on which Mr. Campbell, Magistrate of Gonda, committed.

THE Lucknow Municipality has decided to levy the water rate on the Civil Lines from the 1st January next. The falling of the blow has already been discounted, and the mere announcement that it is actually coming into effect is not likely now to provoke any further demonstrations. But though the tax may be accepted as inevitable, the sense of injustice at its levy on one quarter of the township for the benefit of the rest must be expected to endure as long as the present generation of residents remains.

THE alignment of the Hajipore-katihar Branch railway has been settled throughout and the required lands are under acquisition in the districts of Monghyr, Bhagulpore, Purneah, Darbhunga and Muzurferpore.

COLONEL A. D. MCARTHUR, Secretary to the Government in the Marine Department, has proceeded to Chittagong from Dacca. On Monday and Tuesday he made a thorough inspection of the west of Chittagong, accompanied by Mr. Skrine, Chairman of the Port Commissioners, and Captain Good, Port Officer. It is believed that several questions relating to the future of that harbour and its connection with the Assam-Bengal Railway Company are in a fair way of being solved in consequence of this visit.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT A. F. STEVENS, medical officer attached to the 18th Bengal Infantry, stationed at Fort William, is suffering from enteric fever.

WHILE one of the Calcutta pilots was going on board the Rhotas the other day, he was seized with a fit and fell overboard. He was picked up dead.

SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE arrived at Dacca on Thursday. On landing he was received by the Commissioner, the Collector, Nawab Ashanulla, and all the officials and native gentlemen, and addresses of welcome were presented by the District Board and the Mahomedan community. The Lieutenant-Governor, in reply to both, said he was sorry to see that the Municipality had no address of welcome for him. This was the first district in which he had not received one.

THE head office of the Forest Department, Central Circle, North-West Provinces, has presented rather a kaleidoscopic appearence recently. Mr. H. C. Hill was Conservator from 1st July 1894 to 20th October of the same year, and from 3rd December to 9th February 1895. Mr. S. Eardley Wilmot was Conservator for two days, 21st October to 23rd October 1894. Colonel Campbell officiated in the same capacity from the latter date till 3rd December, and from 9th February till 4th March 1895. Last of all Mr. E. P. Dansey took up the duties of the office from 4th March till 30th June, 1895. The clue to the mystery is very simple, as it generally is in those regions. Mr. Hill proceeded on six week's privilage leave with effect from 20th October 1894, and on 9th February, 1895, he was appointed to officiate as Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India. Hence these mutations.

THE gunboat that has foundered in the China Seas was one of the smallest and slowest in the German Navy and was built as far back as 1878. Several of these old vessls have come to grief in recent years, the Minister of Marine apparently approving of keeping worn out warships in commission abroad as long as they can manage a cruise in calm weather. An ancient gunboat of less than five hundred tons, and engines nominally fit for a speed of nine knots, would not have much chance in a typhoon. We also have one or two obsolete vessels on foreign and colonial stations lacking alike in size, speed and power; and although they are mostly employed on barbour or river service, they should all be replaced by efficient modern gunboats.

THE Jhansi Camp-of-Exercise, it is understood according to present arrangements, will commence towards the end of December and terminate early in February, the monœuvres lasting about six weeks. But the prospects of its coming off at all do not brighten as week after week goes by with no rain to speak of, but casual thunderstorms, with long intervals between of scorchine sunshine. The amount of rain that has fallen is probably quite sufficient, if it continues, for the purposes of the autumn crop. But if the monsoon maintains its present character of a series of storms entering the country in Orissa and drifting across far away to the west, the amount of rainfall received will do practically nothing towards replenishing the tanks and lakes of Bundelkund. The track marked out for the operations is not well supplied with water at the best of times, and at the psesent rate it is likely to be very short indeed by Christmas time. On other grounds it may be doubted whether it is wise to select a country that has just been visited by severe scarcity. Already it is said that the bunniahs about Jhansi are raising their prices in anticipation of the great demand they foresee in the winter for grain, fodder and other necessaries, and this must needs bear hardly on the impoverished local population. It may be said of course, on the other hand, that the presence of 20,000 troops will bring a quantity of money into the district. But this, though it will doubsless benefit those who have, will do no good to the "have nots."

NOT often does it happen that a police officer in a remote part of the country comes to notice, in literary or philological matters. Mr. St. Q. Byrne, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nowgong, has earned the distinction of having passed an examination in the Mikir language, and has been presented with the authorised reward of Rs. 1,000. The remoteness of the subject is the more emphasised because Sir William Hunter, though he tells us a great deal about the Mikir Hills and the tribes inhabiting them, is absolutely silent regarding their laguage. It is all the more creditable to Mr. Byrne that he should have succeeded in the task of acquiring so rare and comparatively unknown a dialect.

THE Murree Brewery Company have presented a Challenge Shield to be annually competed for in an Association Football Tournament open to British corps in the Punjab, and to be held in Murree some time during the season. This year, with the consent of Sir William Lockhart the tournament will take place in September.

THE Enumeration Return just issued by the Indian Post Office showing the number of articles which are given out for delivery is extremely interesting. The figures are based on the enumeration of one week in February, and thence is deduced the number of letters, postcards, newspapers, parcels and packets which have been dealt with during the first half of the current year. The rate of increase is higher by nearly 1½ per cent. than that which obtained in 1895-96, the only falling off being in registered letters and registered parcels. It was only to be expected that the latter would decrease in number as the system of posting unregistered parcels was introduced on August 1st, 1895, and the public are gradually availing themselves of the cheaper rates of postage. Looking at the totals we find it is calculated that nearly 414 millions of articles were delivered in the twelvemonth ending on June 30th last, as against about 394 millions in 1894-95, so that the increase in the year's working is nearly 20 millions. More than one-half of this is due to the greater use of postcards, which are immensely popular with the natives; next come the ordinary unregistered letters which show an advance of nearly 6½ millions; while book and pattern packets (unregistered) have improved by 1,900,000. This all goes to show that with the spread of education and the improvement of communications the people generally use the Post Office more and more; and as the Department is always seeking to increase the number of its offices and to do its work in the most thorough manner we may rest assured that every encouragement will be given to the "teeming millions" to entrust their interests to Her Majesty's mails.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. BARONET C. C.

AFTER a lapse of a fortnight owing to the excessive rain, cricket was again possible last Saturday afternoon. The Gymkhana put the usual eleven into the field against the old established Parsee cricket club, yclept the Baronet. This club, which has been for many years the nursery of Parsee cricketers, and several of whose members have represented the Zoroastrians in the International matches, opposed the Europeans with a strong eleven. When we mention that of Parsee blues past and present there were no less than five included in the team, the eleven may be considered to be a particularly strong one. Writer, Daruwalla, Gagrat, Raja, and Guzdar form a nucleous of an eleven that would take a lot of beating. The Parsees as usual were very strong in bowling, Writer and the evergreen Bharucha bowling unchanged throughout the innings. Play began at two o'clock, the ground being in a very waterlogged condition, and many parts of the out-field being small lagoons. The wicket itself, however, though slow was easy, and the Gymkhana ought to have made a better show than a meagre fourscore. The Gymkhana having won the toss, elected to bat. Carnegy and Stephens opened the batting. The bowling was in the hands of Bharucha and Writer. The latter was not as deadly as usual, and till the latter part of the innings did not seem able to find the spot. Bharucha on the other hand gave an excellent display, there being plenty of brain in his attack. Stephens was quickly disposed of when he had scored a couple, placing the ball off a feeble stroke in the hands of Daruwala. Cheetham joined Carnegy, and the pair by the slowest and most patient cricket raised the score to 32, the longest stand of the innings. Bharucha found his way past Cheetham with a real good one, which came back a lot. Cheetham's eleven was of great service. Gale filled the gap, but did not trouble the scorers. Brookes started well, but after a short stay Bharucha proved too much for him. Lowndes came in next, and cricket became a little more lively till with one wanting to complete the half-century Carnegy put one up to Daruwalla in the slips, a smart catch, and retired for an excellently played 29, the best score on the side. It was, however, marred by one chance before he got set. Carnegy is really in his present form the best bat in the Gymkhana, and is nearly always responsible for a respectable score. Haydon filled the vacancy, and the bowlers sent down six maidens in succession. Lowndes broke the spell by getting Bharucha to leg for a brace, and directly after hit an uppy one, which, however, fell safe, and then got Writer away for a couple. The fast bowler has his revenge, however, by getting him caught in the slips the next ball (55-6-7). Milne then joined Remington, but shortly afterwards a smart shower of rain drove the players in, the score standing at 60. After a wait of ten minutes play was resumed, Guzdar getting rid of Remington by a smart catch at the wicket (61-7-4). Milne started by hitting Writer for four, but a couple of balls later was bowled neck and crop middle stump by a really good ball. Clarke went out to slog, and drove Bharucha to the screen for four. On attempting a second edition, however, he hit a skier, which Raja easily secured (75-9-5). Anderson whipped in and drove Writer for a single, four byes bringing up 80. Writer then appealed for l-b-w, which was given against Haydon, and the innings closed for the total of 80 at a quarter-past four. By the bye, we noticed that there was a good deal of appealing for l-b-w. On one occasion somebody in the out-field thought it necessary to ask when the ball hit the batsman on the shoulder. Keenness in cricket is above all things a good thing, but it is well not to let one's zeal overstep one's discretion, and the question of appeal for l.-b.-w., which should be as seldom as possible, may safely be left to the bowler or wicket-keeper. This by way of friendly advice to our Zoroastrian friends. Rain which had been threatening for some time then came down in torrents, and the Baronet batsmen had no chance of showing their proficiency in this respect, as after due deliberation the match was abandoned.

The following are the Gymkhana scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Capt Carnegy, c Daruwalla, b Bharucha	29
B J B Stephens, c Writer, b Bharucha	2
H Cheetham, b Bharucha	11
E S Gale, b Bharucha	0
J C Brookes, b Bharucha	2
M Lowndes, c Daruwala, b Writer	7
Capt Rimington, c Guzdar, b Bharucha	4
W P Haydon, l-b-w, b Writer	1
J S Milne, b Writer	7
F J Clark, c Raja, b Bharucha	5
Capt H Anderson, not out	1
Extras	8
Total	80

Fall of the wickets.
1-4 2-32 3-32 4-42 5-49 6-55 7-61 8-68 9-75 10-80

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Bharucha	145	31	14	7
Writer	145	41	11	3

VAKIL'S TEAM VS. MODY'S TEAM.

The above match was played on Friday, on the Elphinstone College Gymkhana ground, and ended in a draw. The following are the scores:—

VAKIL'S TEAM.

P H Vakil, b Mody	18
C G Jhaveri, b Merchant	5
P K Telang, b Merchant	28
H E Cooper, b Mody	0
G G Nadkarni, b Mody	4
K A Kuka, b Mody	5
M M Gandevia, b Merchant	4
Y V Bhandarkar, b Mody	0
Subedar, b Mody	1
D M Daruvala, not out	8
B J Desai, c H Vakil, b Mody	3
P N Daruvala, run out	4
R K Joshi, b Mulla	0
Extras	14
Total	94

MODY'S TEAM.

S F Mulla, b Kuka	2
J D Mody, c Sub b Kuka	9
H N Vakil, c P Vakil, b Kuka	4
B N Merchant, c and b P Vakil	2
Tilokikar, run out	0
Y G Nadkarni, b Kuka	9
N N Vakil, not out	1
The rest did not bat	
Extras	2
Total for 6 wickets	29

THE BOSTON H.A.C.

By invitation of the Prince and Princess of Wales the Boston Artillerymen visited Marlborough House, on Friday afternoon (July 10). The regiment marched between deep lines of spectators to the western entrance of the Prince's town house. Within the grounds they were received by His Royal Highness—wearing the uniform of the H.A.C.—and members of his family, the Duchess of York, the Duke of Fife, and the American Ambassador being also present. After a brief inspection the Prince addressed a few words of cordial welcome to the officers and men of the ancient brigade, expressing a hope that they would carry back with them the most pleasant recollections of their visit, and that they would regard their reception as a proof of the bonds that unite the whole English-speaking community. The corps were not received in England as foreigners, but as brothers in blood and race. At the Prince's request, Mr. Cahall, aged eighty-five, the oldest of the "Ancients," and Mr. Hooker, twenty-four, the youngest, were presented to him. In the evening the American visitors attended a smoking concert at the headquarters of the London H.A.C., when the Duke of York was present.

Lord Methuen inspected the London H.A.C. at the Finsbury headquarters, on July 11, and among the most interested spectators of the operations of Lord Denbigh's men were the "Ancients" from the Boston corps. Afterwards many of the American visitors crossed to Dieppe and Paris. Col. Walker in an interview has expressed himself in warm terms of the hospitable welcome he and his colleagues received from the Queen downwards, and the effect it would be likely to have on both sides of the Atlantic.

The "Standard's" New York correspondent says, the hospitable reception of the Boston H.A.C. both puzzles and pleases American observers.

The Boston Artillerymen, on July 14, visited many of the places of interest in Paris, including the tomb of Napoleon, the Louvre, Bourse, &c. They went to the review at Longchamps in the afternoon. On July 16, they left Paris for the Rhine and Belgium, whence they will return to Liverpool. Another party of forty-five will go to Switzerland, where they intend seeing Geneva, Chamounix, and Mont Blanc. The remaining members of the party will stay in Paris a few days before returning to Liverpool.

A PRETORIA telegram says:—"The First Raad has rescinded an old resolution which specially disqualified Roman Catholics from being appointed officials of the Republic. This action is generally regarded as a forward step in the right direction on the part of the Government which introduced the proposal. The Second Raad is dealing with the amended liquor law, the principal effect of which, if passed, will be to prohibit the sale of liquor to natives on the Rand Goldfields. The whole gold industry supports the Government in the matter.

DEPARTURE OF H. E. LORD SANDHURST.

AFTER a delay of two days caused by the recent breaches on the line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, his Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Mr. J. J. Heaton, I.C.S., Private Secretary, and Captain W. Walton, Aide-de-Camp, left Bombay, on Saturday morning, for Ganeshkhind by the ordinary 10-30 o'clock train. Although the departure was announced to be a private one, a few officials had assembled at the Victoria Terminus to see his Excellency off. Amongst those present were: Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., the Commissioner of Police; Dr. J. Pollen, the Collector of Bombay; Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, the Chief Presidency Magistrate; Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, Under-Secretary to Government, Public Works Department; Mr. S. Rebsch, Executive Engineer, Bombay Presidency; Mr. Ghellabhoy Harridas, the Sheriff of Bombay; Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, Assistant Collector of Bombay; Mr. G. S. Curtis, the acting Postmaster-General; Mr. J. H. Du Boulay, Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Department; Mr. R. Enthoven, Assistant to the Collector of Bombay; and Mr. W. A. Dubois, acting Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. Railway. A few minutes before the train started, his Excellency, in company of his Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp, drove to the Bori Bunder Station, where on alighting the Governor was met by the above gentlemen, with whom his Excellency shook hands. He then entered the special saloon, attached to the train, which punctually steamed out of the station. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce the departure.

A MOMENTOUS MOVEMENT IN THE PANCH MAHALS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The first endeavour for the preservation and restoration of old architectural buildings of interest in and around Champaner, the ancient capital of Guzerat, the old city of palaces, temples, and musjids, was attempted at a meeting held in the very heart of Champaner, under the presidency of Dr. J. Pollen, I.C.S., on the 1st of March last. The idea was first initiated by one of the European officers of the District, who convened the meeting, and Europeon and Native gentlemen from all parts of Guzerat were invited to attend. Several speeches were made, and it was decided to again try and rehabilitate the country round about Champaner, which would thus materially aid the object in view. A committee was appointed with Dr. J. Pollen as president, and Messrs. Lambert and Nanjiani as honorary secretaries. Photographs were kindly taken by Mr. Justice Parsons of all the most important and interesting buildings, and it is the intention of the committee, when the necessary sanction has been received, to issue printed circulars with copies of the photos to all lovers of art. Very recently (July) another effort was made towards the furtherance of the scheme in a meeting held at Godhra, under the presidency of Mr. W. Doderet, I.C.S., who had been asked to kindly accept the chair in place of Dr. J. Pollen, tranferred to Bombay. It was then decided that, as there appeared to be every probability of the new Railway line from Baroda to Godhra being built in the near future (thus making Champaner easily accessible), that the committee should spare no efforts to make their scheme a success, and that funds were urgently required. It was also decided to enlist the sympathies of Government, who have more than once attempted to re-colonize the district, but have up to the present failed, owing to the fact that people are afraid and disinclined to live in the wild unhealthy jungles that now cover the site of the old capital of Guzerat. There is a great deal more in the scheme than at first sight appears, but it is impossible to give all the facts in this article owing to limited space. Persons interested in the scheme would do well to pay Champaner a visit during the coming year, and they have only to communicate with the honorary secretaries, who will be happy to give any information or assistance that may be required of them. The following address will find them:—The Honorary Secretaries, Champaner Restoration Committee, Godhra.

THE ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN IN AMERICA.

AT the Chicago Democratic Convention, on July 10, Mr. William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, was chosen as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States, having obtained in the fifth ballot, the requisite two-thirds of the votes cast. Mr. Bland held the lead in three ballots, being displaced by Mr. Bryan in the fourth ballot by 446 votes against 105, the nomination being afterwards made unanimous. Mr. Bryan is thirty-six years of age. He has served two terms in Congress, and has always been known as a Silverite of extreme views. The delegations of Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin declined to nominate any candidate on the platform adopted by the Convention.

On July 11, the Convention nominated for Vice-President, Mr. Arthur Sewall, of Maine—a shipbuilder, shipowner, bank president, and railway director. There were nine candidates, and Mr. Sewall was elected on the fifth ballot. He has not hitherto been a Populist, but is a strong supporter of "free silver."

The "Standard's" New York correspondent says, that so much opposition to Mr. Bryan and Mr. Sewall is shown among the Democratic party that their candidates are foreshadowed to defeat. The "Daily News'" New York correspondent says, the nomination of Mr. Sewall will bring the ticket into ridicule. Mr. Sewall, unlike the party candidate for the higher office, being an exceedingly wealthy man of the class most strongly denounced by a large Section of the party.

Both Mr. Bryan and Mr. Sewall appear to have swallowed the entire programme of the men of the West and South, who, suffering from an extreme fall of prices, and the payment of heavy interest on loans, believe that they would find their difficulties removed if they were able to pay their debts in silver.

Mr. M'Kinley, the Republican candidate, speaking, on July 11, at Canton, Ohio, declared that the struggle had now become one to preserve the financial honour of the Government of the United States. Men of all sections would and could unite to rebuke the repudiation of the national obligations and the debasement of the currency. It is believed "sound money" Democrats will nominate a candidate of their own for the Presidency, or vote for Mr. M'Kinley, or simply abstain.

The free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. That (as reported last week) is the platform of the Democrats. But (asks the "Daily Chronicle)" what does it mean?

The Springfield "Republican" has been canvassing the views of bankers and business men, and it seems very difficult to say what it does really mean. "It means," said one banker, "that it takes sixteen silver dollars to equal the value of one gold dollar." "No," retorts another; "it means that 16oz. of silver should have by law the same value as one ounce of gold, whereas, now it takes twenty-three ounces of silver to equal in value one ounce of gold." From North Carolina comes the explanation that it means that white men ought to have sixteen dollars where the coloured men have only one dollar; therefore, of course, the coloured men oppose it. An Alabama journal knows a man who favours free coinage, because it would give a per capita circulation of fifty dollars, and as there are six members in his family he means to do what he can by his vote to get 300 dollars in cash. The new York "Evening Post" thinks that the idea of "chancing it" with some new coinage system, believing that the loss, if any will fall upon the Eastern capitalist, has more than anything else to do with the pro-silver demonstration in the West. A Mary and east-shore man puts the idea in this homely way:—"Suppose I were in the country and were seized with stomach ache. I call for a doctor. There is none within twenty miles. The pain is a severe one and I go to the country store for relief. I ask for a dose of ginger, some paregoric, or a mustard plaster. The remedy I get may not be what I want, for I may have wrongly diagnosed the case. But I try it. At any rate, I am made easier in my mind. I am relieved, though I may have taken something directly opposite to what I should have taken. But I believe that it was what I wanted and it did me good. That is my position on the financial question."

MR. JUSTICE MATHEW, on July 14, gave judgment in the case of "Nobel's Explosives Company (Limited) v. Jenkins." The action was brought to recover damages for the non-delivery at Yokohama of explosives admitted to be contraband of war at a period subsequent to the declaration of war between China and Japan. His Lordship held that the captain of the vessel was justified in not delivering the goods at Yokohama, and in landing them at Hong Kong, and entered judgment for defendants, with costs.

THE *Times'* Vienna correspondent says that Dr. Emil Holub, the well-known African explorer, who is now residing in Vienna, has received particulars of the discovery in the Orange Free State of goldfields which, it is anticipated, will rival those of the Transvaal in productiveness.

BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE thirteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Saturday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Shamrao Vithal, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was taken as read:—

Gentlemen,—Your directors have now the pleasure of laying before you this their thirteenth report. The accounts herewith circulated, your directors are glad to say, show as the result of the past year's working, a profit of Rs. 1,91,460-12-4, which, with Rs. 1,503-2-2, the balance brought forward from last year, makes a total of Rs. 1,92,963-14-6 to the credit of profit and loss account. Your directors in February last declared and paid the fifteenth dividend (interim) at Rs. 25 per share, which has absorbed Rs. 30,000. They propose to appropriate the balance of profit as follows:—To machinery depreciation fund account, Rs. 50,000; to reserve fund account, Rs. 36,000; to payment of a dividend at Rs. 30 per share for the half-year ended 30th June 1896, Rs. 36,000; to equilisation of dividend fund account, Rs. 35,000; to bonus to employes, Rs. 4,000; and to carry forward to next year's account, Rs. 1,963-14-6. The stock on hand at the end of the year is as usual taken and certified by your auditor, Mr. Isaac Alcock retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. Your property, including cotton, yarn, stores, and stock in process, &c., is insured for Rs. 12,20,000. You are requested to appoint an auditor and to fix his remuneration.

The chairman said: In moving the adoption of the report I have but a few remarks to make. The report and the account speak for themselves, and certainly the shareholders are to be congratulated for the very handsome result obtained on the working for the year. Our outlay on capital account is close upon ten lakhs of rupees, but the capital paid up is only six lakhs of rupees, and I am glad to observe that the difference, being the capital debt, is nearly now wiped off from the profits from time to time; besides fairly good dividends declared almost every year. It will be seen that an equalisation of a dividend fund has been created this year to keep up a decent and standard dividend whenever unfortunate circumstances come in, to prevent our doing so from the profits of any one year. In conclusion, let me say that the directors expect to meet you next year with the same satisfactory, if not still better results.

The proposition having been seconded, it was carried unanimously. Resolutions were then passed, declaring a dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per share; re-electing Mr. Isaac Alcock as a director; and re-appointing Mr. P. S. Kharegat as an auditor for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 400 per annum.

The customary compliment to the chair brought the proceedings to a close.

After the meeting was over, the chairman opened the portrait of the late Mr. Jivandas Moolji, to be hung up in the office, and made a few appropriate remarks respecting it.

PARTIAL COLLAPSE OF DWELLING HOUSES.

ABOUT half-past 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, the whole of the west wall and the roof of a two-storeyed house under repairs, belonging to one Bhaidas Mathooradas, and situated in Callianji Kirparam's wady, near Cowasji Patel Tank Road, suddenly collapsed, precipitating with it six labourers, who were more or less injured. It was an old dilapidated building, and had been under repairs for the last few days. Scaffoldings had been erected around the house, and a number of coolies were at work everyday, plastering

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

STAFF OF THE ADEN HOSPITALS.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, July 10, Mr. Mackarness asked the Secretary for India, whether the Government of India was prepared to provide or contribute to the providing of a trained nursing staff in the hospitals at Aden, or in any one of the hospitals there.—Lord G. Hamilton: A reference was made to the Government of India, on April 9 last relative to the nursing staff at Aden, but I have not yet received a reply. The Government of India will be asked to expedite their report.

THE DISMISSAL OF MR. LE MESURIER.

Mr. W. Redmond asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he could state the circumstances under which Mr. Cecil John Reginald Le Mesurier was dismissed from the Civil Service of Ceylon after twenty years' service, and whether he was aware that grave dissatisfaction prevailed amongst the Mohammedan inhabitants of Ceylon owing to the treatment of Mr. Le Mesurier.—Mr. Chamberlain: I have received a memorial, signed by about 9,000 Mohammedans in Ceylon, complaining of the dismissal of Mr. Le Mesurier from the public service. But I understand that the signatures do not include those of the most influential members if the Mohamedan community. On January 23 last the Mohamedan member of the Legislative Council asked a question relative to the matter in order to clear up a misunderstanding then prevailing among a considerable section of Mohammedans—"whether the dismissal of Mr. Le Mesurier, an officer of the Civil Service, was the outcome of his conversion to the faith of Islam or of any other illegal acts of his own." The acting Colonial Secretary replied in these words:—"Sir, —In reply to the hon. member's question, I have to state that the cause of Mr. Le Mesurier's dismissal from the public service of Ceylon was, not that he professed the Mohammedan fait, but that, in purporting to marry a lady by Mohammedan rites, while his legal wife is alive, and not divorced, he has acted in a manner which renders it impossible to retain him the public service." Whereupon the Mohamedan member addressed himself as follows:—"Sir, I am perfectly satisfied with the answer to my question, and it is gratifying to know the attitude of Her Majesty the Queen's Government in tolerating religious differences."—Mr. W. Redmond asked whether it was not a fact that Mr. Le Mesurier had served for twenty years in the Civil Service of Ceylon, and no allegation of want of efficiency had been made against him, and whether under those circumstances he was to be dismissed without any consideration of his past services. Mr. Chamberlain: What the hon. gentlemen says in regard to Mr. Le Mesurier's past services is perfectly true. He has a good record for useful and diligent service for a considerable time in the service of the Colony. Under those circumstances, if he should think fit to make an application for consideration in regard to his past services, I should be willing to give it my best attention; but as regards the particular act for which he was dismissed, I cannot see that I have any other alternative.

THE BURMA AND CHIN HILLS CAMPAIGNS.

On Tuesday, July 14, Capt. Grice-Hutchinson asked the Secretary of State for India, whether in view of the fact that a decoration was to be issued to the troops employed in the late Ashanti Expedition, he would reconsider the decision arrived at to withhold a medal from the British and Indian troops who served in the operations in Burma and in the Chin Hills in 1892-93.—Lord G. Hamilton: After fully considering the question, I see no reasons for modifying the decision arrived at in 1894 not to grant the India medal to the troops who served in the operations in Burma and the Chin Hills in 1892-93, and to that decision I must adhere.

THE INDIAN TROOPS AT SUAKIN.

In the House of Lords a resolution identical in its terms with that adopted in the other House, for charging the ordinary expenses of the Indian troops employed in the Soudan on the revenues of India, was moved by Lord Onslow, and carried by 92 votes against 40 on Thursday afternoon, July 16.

Lord Onslow said, all that India had been asked to do was to send to Suakin 1 per cent. of the army which cost her 240 millions of rupees, and to bear the cost of their ordinary pay for six or seven months. That request, he maintained, was a perfectly fair and just one, India having a special interest in the safety of the Suez Canal and the stable, orderly government of Egypt, which could not be permanently secured while a cruel and barbarous Power contracted the Soudan. In his despatch in answer to the Government of India, the Secretary of State had distinctly laid down for their future guidance in relation to the charge for troops supplied either by India to England or by England to India definite principles of reciprocity as between the two countries, the equity of which could not be questioned.—Lord Reay thought it was a very serious matter for the home authorities to ask the Indian Government to act against its convictions.—Lord Lansdowne believed the apportionment of expenditure now proposed by Her Majesty's Government was in itself fair and just, and that Lord Elgin's Government, though they had not got all they wanted, had succeeded in obtaining the admission of certain principles, which, after they had been considered by the two governments, and if necessary, supplemented by machinery for giving effect to them, would place India in an infinitely sounder position in regard to these controversies than she had hitherto occupied. This was not a question of risk, but was simply a question of rupees, and he dwelt upon the importance of that because, if he believed that any real risk was apprehended to India, he for one would have been no party to putting a pressure upon her. In the present case the arrangement was strictly limited as to time, and at the end of the troops now there or else required at Suakin, it would be subject to revision. Our whole military system was based on the requirements of India; and if a strict profit-and loss account were opened between the two governments in regard to the occupation of Egypt, where the whole ordinary cost of the British garrison was borne by this country, it would be found that India had by no means been illiberally dealt with.—Lord Kimberley thought the expedition to Dongola was unnecessary, dangerous, and likely to produce unfortunate results, especially to Egypt, and he asked why the House had not been informed of Lord Cromer's opinion on the subject. It was very doubtful whether India really was concerned in the Soudan. He agreed that the Imperial power must remain in this country, but it should be used with the utmost circumspection, and with the greatest consideration for the wishes of the people of India. He considered that the Government had pressed a small matter too far, and, while maintaining a principle, it would be prudent for them not to charge India with this sum.—Lord Northbrook asked whether it was worth while for the small sum involved to have these miserable controversies between the Indian and the Home Governments. He thought the concession of the principle of reciprocity in Lord G. Hamilton's despatch would give great satisfaction in India, but he pointed out that it was still left in some doubt how the principle was to be applied in practice—The Duke of Argyll expressed his warm approval of the Secretary of State's despatch.—Lord Welby thought the Government were incurring a very grave risk for a very insignificant object.

Lord Salisbury urged that it was their duty to observe the most careful and scrupulous justice between the British and the Indian tax-payers. The question at issue closely affected the interest of India because it related to the defence of Suakin and the whole littoral of the Red Sea, which, with the Gulf of Aden, formed the geographical continuation of the Suez Canal. Until the last few years the entire southern littoral of the Red Sea was dependent on Egypt for its defence; and there were expeditions to defend it in 1877, 1882, and 1885, when the ordinary expenses of the Indian troops employed and something more were charged on the Indian Treasury. In the present case they had sailed on India, not for any contribution, but only not to make money out of lending her troops to meet the common need. If their lordships refused this motion, the only result would be that in the account of the revenue for India for next year would appear "money gained for leasing out troops to the English Government." He regretted that this matter should be a matter of Parliamentary discussion and party sophistry and ingenuity. These discussions were liable to do some injury. There was something rather squalid in a contest between two parts of the Empire as to what share each should bear of the expense of its defence, and there was also the inevitable injury which resulted from the disclosing of diplomatic communications. He had earlier in the year made a proposal to his colleagues for establishing a tribunal of arbitration, to which, if agreed to by both the English and the Indian tax-payer that their relative rights were duly considered, but it could not be proceeded with before the Royal Commission reported. The Government desired, however, with as little delay as possible, to place these matters on a footing which would remove the chance of future differences arising between two portions of the Empire.

Lord Rosebery asserted that the Prime Minister had that evening supplied a totally new explanation of his policy by referring to the necessity of occupying Suakin with an Indian garrison. He admitted that India had a certain interest in Egypt; but he denied that it could be proved by any process of logic or of sophistry that India had the slightest interest in the expedition against the Khalifa, or in crushing the Dervishes. The Government, in defiance of the views of the "Times" and their other supporters in the Press, were pilfering £35,000 from India under the pretence of consulting the interests of the British tax payers, who knew that in a case in which we were both judges and parties our honour and our dignity required us to show great tenderness towards the people of India.

COOPER'S HILL COLLEGE.

In the Commons, Mr. Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for India, whether there was shortly to be a vacancy in the post of the President of the Royal Engineering College, Cooper's Hill; and, if so, whether, in appointing a successor, the claims of eminent Civil Engineers to fill the post would be favourably considered, as the College was an institution for the education of Civil Engineers.—Lord G. Hamilton: There will be a vacancy next September in the post of President of Cooper's Hill College. The claims of all classes of officers, qualified to succeed to the vacancy have received full consideration and an appointment will, I hope, be shortly announced.

INDIAN FRONTIER RAILWAYS.

Mr. Souttar asked the Secretary of State for India, whether the Government of India had at present before it any project for completing the earthworks for the extension of railway beyond New Chaman to Kandahar; whether any communication had been made to His Highness the Ameer of Afghanistan on the subject; and whether any proposals were being entertained by the Indian Government for construction of a railway from Gwadar, on the Mekran coast, to Seistum, and to the latter place from Nushki and Chageh, on the recently demarcated Beluch-Afghan line of our extreme sphere of influence.—Lord G. Hamilton: So far as I am aware, neither of the projects referred to by the hon. member is under the consideration of the Government of India, nor has any communication on the subject been made to the Ameer.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Sir W. Wedderburn asked the First Lord of the Treasury, whether he would state what arrangements were being made to bring on the Indian Budget at a date when Indian matters could be properly discussed; and whether he would provide one day for general debate on Indian affairs on the motion that the Speaker do leave the chair, and one day for the discussion of the East India accounts in Committee.—Mr. Balfour: I do not entertain much hope of being able to devote more time to the discussion on the Indian Budget than has been given in recent years, unless the House coincides with our desire to conclude the business of the Session at a reasonable time. I trust the Indian Budget will not be as late this year as, unfortunately, has been the case of late years.—Sir W. Wedderburn asked if the right hon. gentleman was aware that the late Secretary of State for India had undertaken to defend his action with regard to the Indian cotton duty, and to criticise the action of the Government (cries of "Order").—Mr. Balfour: I am not aware of that.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING AT BISLEY.

MONDAY, July 13.—The seventh of the annual meetings of the National Rifle Association held at Bisley, and the thirty-seventh since the begining of these competitions opened to-day. Without being quite up to the mark as regards the number of entries the meeting promises to prove busy and exciting. The prizes will amount to between twelve and thirteen thousand pounds. The contest for the Queen's Prize will bring together representatives of Jersey, Guernsey, Canada, India, and the Cape, as well as home candidates. Now, for the last time, the Volunteers will employ the Martini-Henry, which is soon to be replaced by a general issue of the Lee-Metford. To-day the Evelen Wood Competition, which is confined to regulars, was fired off. Previous to the firing the men had to march eleven and a-half miles, at the rate of three and half miles an hour. There were nine teams, the winners being H Company, 2nd Norfolk Regiment, with a percentage of 50·35 hits. The A. Company, of the 2nd Rifle Brigade was second. The heat during the day was oppressive, the temperature in the sun reaching 148 degrees. When the winners returned to Aldershop they were loudly cheered, and the officer in command of them, who had carried the rifle of a private affected by the heat, was cheered round the barrack square.

TUESDAY, July 14.—The contest for the Waldegrave Cup, shot for at 800 and 900 yards with any rifle, resulted in a victory for Capt. Gibbs, 2nd Gloucester Engineers, with 96 out of a possible 100. Mr. A. B. Baker, of Eastbourne, was second with 91. Capt. Gibbs made "a highest possible" (50) at 800 yards and in firing for the Volunteers against the Regulars (officers) he scored at the same range fifteen bulls-eyes in succession. In the latter contest the Regulars were only beaten by one, the scores being: Volunteers, 1531; Regulars, 1530. The Humphry Cup, contested between teams representing Oxford and Cambridge Universities, was won by Cambridge with 742 points against Oxford 739.

WEDNESDAY, July 15.—The weather was perceptibly cooler than on the preceding days. The chief events of the day were the first stage of the Imperial Prize, the General Eyre, the Albert and the Bass competitions. The Albert Cup was won by Mr. E. Rigby, of the Irish Rifle Association, with a score of 153 out of a possible 175; Capt. Gibbs won the Bass with a score of 138 out of a possible 150; Major J. H. Cowan, of the Royal Engineers, is leading in the Imperial with the fine score of 100 out of a possible 105, and the two representatives of the 2nd East Lancashire Regiment, won the Eyre Prize of £100.

Thursday, July 16.—As compared with Tuesday, there was a fall of 37 degrees in solar temperature, with heavy rain, obliging many of the competitors to appear in winter wraps. The boys from the public schools were drenched. The principal events included the contest for the Ashburton Shield between teams of eight representing the public schools. The trophy was won, for the second year in succession, by Charterhouse with a score of 414 points. Rossall was second with 408 points; and Bradfield (392) third. The other teams were placed:—

Marlborough, 38; Rugby, 381; Glenalmond, 377; Clifton, 377; Cheltenham, 376; Dulwich, 372; Wellington, 370; Bedford, 361; Uppingham, 352; Eton, 351; Berkhamsted, 349; Blair Lodge, 335; Whitgift, 334; Tonbridge, 333; St. Paul's, 331; Harrow, 317; Weymouth, 315; Malvern, 311; Haileybury, 334; Highgate, 331; and Winchester, 3.6.

The Spencer Cup was won by Sergt. Parkinson (Wellington) with a highest possible score of 35. The Cadets Match for pairs was gained by Lance-Corporal Shaw and Private Fletcher, of Sherbone, with a score of 108 points. In the All-comers' Match with military breechloaders (for prizes offered by Lord Lansdowne), the first prize was taken by Mr. J. Caldwell, of Belfast, with a score of 94 out of a possible 70. One well known marksman failed to hit the target at every one of his seven shots, and upon investigation, it was found that he was using a new rifle inadvertently sighted for 1800 yards instead of 800. Dulwich won the Public Schools Veterans' Match. In the Duke of Cambridge Competition, Mr. J. Gibson was first with a score of 79 out of a possible 100. The United Hospitals Challenge Cup was won by St. Thomas's team.

THE DRUMMOND CASTLE INQUIRY.

In the Wreck Inquiry Court, on July 13, before Mr. R. H. Marsham, with Assessors, the inquiry ordered by the Board of Trade into the loss of the Drummond Castle was opened.—Counsel for the Board of Trade, in opening the case, explained the facts so far as they are known and said the information as to how the vessel got into the position in which she was lost was exceedingly meagre. The Drummond Castle was an iron vessel, built at Govan, in 1881, and therefore, should have been in the prime of life. She had eight bulkheads. She had not, like more modern vessels, a double bottom, and at the time of the wreck had very little cargo on board, so that the holds were in a condition to fill at once. Evidence was given by Mr. W. J. Woolnough, of the Fairfield Shipbuilding Co., and Mr. G. Scott, naval architect to Messrs. Donald Currie and Co., as to the construction of the Drummond Castle.—Mr. J. R. Chapman, a manager to Messrs. Donald Currie and Co., said the Drummond Castle was valued for insurance purposes at £45,000, of which, however, all but £1,500 was insured by the Castle Line Companies, and in the private underwriting account of Sir Donald Currie, so that £43,500 was practically uninsured.—Evidence was also given that the vessel was fully equipped in respect of boats, life-belts, and life-buoys.—Capt. Howson, who had formerly commanded the vessel, said he had never heard of any vessel like the lost steamer taking the channel between Ushant and the mainland even in daylight. Witness had no doubt that when she struck her whole bottom was taken out forward, and it was impossible that anything could be done with the boats. He thought Capt. Pearce, the commander of the Drummond Castle, a capable man.

On July 14, evidence was given as to the record of service of Capt. Pearce and his four officers, and also as to accidents which had occurred to the steamers Doune Castle and Courland while under his command. In neither instance was any blame attached to Capt. Pearce and no censure was passed upon him.—Capt. Poidloue, commandant of the defences of Brest, gave evidence as to the character of the coast and the set of the tide in the vicinity of Ushant, and also as to he position of the wreck. The vessel must have been in less than 100 metres of water for six or eight miles before she struck.—Mr. P. Chappell, second officer of the steamship Werther, said the Werther left Brest for Cardiff on June 16, at 7 o'clock in the evening. Shortly after passing the Pierre Noire they saw a large passenger steamer on their port beam, steering about north-east. Witness observed to the man at the wheel that the steamer must not go too far in that direction. The weather was thick, and the steamer was soon lost sight of. There was no time to warn her by hoisting flares.

On July 15, evidence was given as to the set of the tides and currents in the vicinity of Ushant, and Capt. J. B. Harrison, formerly in command of the Drummond Castle, gave evidence as to the methods of navigation usually observed in the Channel and the Bay of Biscay. He also spoke to the efficiency of the chief officer and third officer of the wrecked vessel, who had served under him. Charles Wood, quartermaster of the Drummond Castle, and one of two survivors of the crew spoke of the screaming and confusion which first manifested themselves when the vessel struck, but the calmness of the captain seemed afterwards to have its effect, and the boats were being expeditiously prepared for lowering when the ship suddenly went down, carrying all on board with her.—Mr. Marsham, in the name of the Court, thanked Capt. Poidloue for his testimony, and the French Government for permitting him to attend. The inquiry was adjourned till July 20.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or ailing off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots 93, Harrington Road-London England.

LI HUNG CHANG ON TOUR.

A "BUSINESS" STAY IN BRUSSELS.

LI HUNG CHANG, after being received in audience, on July 9, by the King of the Belgians, visited Antwerp, on July 10, and was received in state by the Governor, Baron Osy, and Burgomaster Van Ryswyck. A salvo of artillery was fired, and a sham fight, in which the forts were stormed, took place in his honour. Temporary bridges had been erected on the ramparts to allow of the passage of the Chinese Minister's wheeled chair. On July 11, Seraing was inspected. With pardonable elation (says the Brussels correspondent of the "Times") the Belgian Press informs its readers that, whereas Li Hung Chang's motives for visiting Berlin, Paris, and London are purely political, his stay in Brussels meant business. It is stated that large orders have been given for cannon at Cockerill's, and for rifles at Herstal and Liege. Also that the former firm have been asked to instal in the Viceroy's own province a complete steel foundry managed by Belgian engineers. On the other hand, it appears that arrangements have been made with the Government to send Chinese officers to the Ecole Militaire in Brussels, and to utilise the services of Belgian military instructors in China.

AN OVATION IN PARIS.

On the evening of July 13 (the eve of the National Fete) Li Hung Chang arrived in Paris. The bright colours of the French flag were flappering down through the perspective of every street. The frontage of the Gare du Nord was all ablaze with the national red, white, and blue. People trooped by thousands to the station and lined the Rue Lafayette, the great road of invasion of distinguished foreigners when they drive from the station into the town. The weather was splendid, and as usual on the eve of July 14, many had anticipated the holiday and were loitering about. Indeed the only busy people were the police. The misgivings of the French Government, seen by the considerable police display, were not political, but were all on account of the Chinese robes, and especially the pigtail. The effect of this on a European crowd is irresistible. Happily everything passed off without incident, the only effect to this appendage being to make the welcome of the people of Paris a little more boisterous. The popular sentiment is thus exposed by the Paris correspondent of the "Daily News":—

The people of Paris have wonderful diplomatic intuition. Their boys who have returned from the Tonquin expedition—many, however, have not returned—seem to have brought home new ideas about China. It is no longer the far-off land of Delft landscapes, but a possible factor in European politics. The people of Paris have heard that Russia interfered to save China from Japan and lend her money. That is enough for them. They are willing to adopt China. In a few days we shall read about the deep affinity between the French and the Chinese races, and an impressionist scheme of alliance will be evolved to work in with the Cronstadt-Toulon understanding. The long and short is that Li Hung Chang is a friend of France, or a candidate to that post. May he bless French manufacturers with many orders.

The Chinese Minister was received at the Gare du Nord by Millard, an official of the Foreign Office, breast-plated all over with decorations, and other personages of less degree, including the Chinese interpreter of the Foreign Office. Ching Chang, the buxom Chinese Minister in Paris (a Roman Catholic, by the way), who had gone to meet the Viceroy at the frontier, did the presentations in the waiting room. The Viceroy was welcomed by the Chinese residents in Paris, while two Chinese children presented him with flowers. The carriages outside were those of the President of the Republic—a marked attention. Li Hung Chang was cheered in a spirited manner all along the way. The great Chinese statesman had a curious shut-up look, increased by his gold spectacles. Nearly all his secretaries also wore spectacles. He alone wore the Imperial yellow. He looked dark and as if sunburnt. His beard seemed thin, but not a wrinkle on his face revealed his age. In another carriage were a party of Chinese children from the Embassy, innocent and angelic, with wide open eyes, and just enough of the Chinese type to give piquancy. They were most beautiful children, and upon them the Chinese dress sat with perfect grace. In another carriage a secretary carried a cage with two white chickens, next to Li Hung Chang. It was this that most exercised the crowd's curiousity. They conjectured the cage must have something to do with the Chinese religion. Li Hung Chang was supported up the steps of the Grand Hotel by two secretaries, Jacques, the six-foot official, who usually collects tickets for the table d'hote, good naturedly stretched forward his hand to help the Viceroy. The latter, no doubt mistaking Jacque's chair for some European Grand Cross, took the hand and shook it several times with the utmost cordiality, his face lighting up with a kind and courteous expression. He then took his place in a lift with Ching Chang and M. Mollard, the rest of his suite scampering upstairs after him.

RECEPTION BY THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

On the morning of July 14, Li Hung Chang was received with great ceremony by the President of the Republic, at the Elysee. Military honours were paid him by a battalion of Infantry. Having been introduced, Li Hung Chang found M. Felix Faure, surrounded by MM. Meline, Prime Minister; M. Hanotaux, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Gen. Billot, War Minister; Admiral Besnard, Minister of the Marine; M. Lebon, Colonial Minister; Gen. Davoust, Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour; Gen. de Saint Germain, representing the Military Governor of Paris; Gen. Boisdeffre, Chief of the General Staff; and others. After the usual formalities, Li Hung Chang presented his credentials to the President of the Republic. He made speech in Chinese, of which the following is the translation as given in the "Standard":—

Monsieur le President,—I learned long ago that, by your great wisdom and great reputation, your Excellency had gained the affection of the French people. Since you became President you have worked for nothing, but the good of the country, and for the maintenance of good relations with foreign nations. France is the most ancient nation of civilised Europe. The friendly relations between her and China date back very far. Since the delimitation of the frontier between our provinces of Yung Man and Kuang Si and the French possessions, we have remained—we have become good neighbours, and our relations have become still closer. The retrocession of Liao-Tong last year, thanks to the intervention of your Government, proves that France, in thus aiding us, has a true friendship for China, and my Government is very grateful to her for it. His Majesty the Emperor of China, has deigned to appoint me his Extraordinary Ambassador to your Excellency. I am very happy to have been chosen for this important mission, because I have during the last thirty years been occupied with international affairs. I have known in China many Frenchmen, both functionaries and civilians, military men and great merchants. It is to fulfil my duty, and to be the interpreter of the sentiments of my Government, that desires to maintain good relation with the French that I do not hesitate, in spite of my advanced age to undertake this long voyage across the ocean to place in the hands of your Excellency the credentials of His Majesty my august master. I am delighted to find myself in the presence of the President, you will graciously appreciate the good sentiments of His Majesty the Emperor of China, in having sent this Extraordinary Mission, and in wishing to draw closer and closer the bonds of friendly relations, with the object that our countries may enjoy the blessings of peace and of the consequent prosperity.

The President of the Republic replied as follows:—

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,—I thank your Excellency for the sympathy you have just expressed for France and the President of the Republic. France has always reckoned among its greatest treasures the precious friendship of the nations that, like her, seek the blessings of peace and have at heart the progress of civilisation, of industry, and of all the arts profitable to humanity. She has long since given China proofs of her sympathy. The delimitation of our frontiers, the recent agreements which guarantee the police surveillance of the frontier territories, and which secure the connection of the telegraphic wires and of the railways of the two countries, are so many new bonds of union destined to render the friendship between the French Republic and the Chinese Empire yet closer. The pacific views which everywhere direct our policy have permitted us, under the conditions your Excellency has just mentioned, to assist usefully in a work of pacification and concord, and we have had the satisfaction of seeing that no one misunderstood the sentiments with which we were inspired. I am happy that, for the mission which brings you to us, his Majesty the Emperor of China chose the statesman who, by giving himself up entirely and for long years to the prosperity of his country, has revived the traditions of the time when the most ancient of the Monarchies of the world favoured all nations and every progress. We feel convinced our fellow-countrymen will receive from you, especially, after you have been among us and visited our towns, which are the seat of their great enterprises, the powerful support you can give them, thanks to the legitimate influence you enjoy in your country. The welcome which awaits you in France is a guarantee for the souvenir your Excellency will carry away of your stay amongst us. Thus, we demand of you to be, on your return, the interpreter to His Majesty the Emperor of China of the good wishes we have for his prosperity and for that of his Empire.

Li Hung Chang subsequently witnessed the Longchamps Review, and occupied a seat in President Faure's box. In the evening he and his suite embarked on a steamer to witness the fireworks and the general aspect of the illuminations on the banks of the Seine.

According to a "Pall Mall" correspondent a large crowd collected outside Li Hung Chang's hotel on the 14th, "listening with rapt attention to the disconcerting remarks and hoarse shrieks of two cockatoos that were taking the air on the balcony, and roaring like tigers. Now and again a white-robed Chinaman appeared and tapped nonchalantly on their cages to quell their transports. What they said it would not do to repeat. The old kiosk ladies on the pavement below were horrified. The birds had been bought in French by a master of arts. Thus Li Hung Chang, probably without intending it, supplied the 'clou,' as we call it in Paris, the most striking novelty among the varied attractions of the national Fete."

On July 15, M. Hanotaux paid return call to Li Hung Chang. He was received by Li Yen Chang and Schong Hao, two Mandarins with the rank of the Red Button, who conducted him into the presence of the Chinese Envoy and Ching Chang, the Ambassador of China in Paris. The friendly interview lasted three-quarters of an hour.

The "Times" Paris correspondent telegraphed on July 15:—

The "Temps" rejoices, and legitimately enough, at the news telegraphed from Hanoi by the Governor-General that the commander of the Chinese forces on the frontier between Tongking and the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwang-si, Marshal Sou, had arrived at that capital to be present at the French National Fete. It certainly no exaggeration to see in this act a signal proof of the successful diplomacy of M. Gerard, the French Minister in Peking. The movements of the Hinterland pirates have certainly of late been less active than formerly, and this would indicate that the Central Chinese Government is quite capable of making a display of effective authority when it wishes to do so. It would seem to have issued orders to the officials to co-operate more heartily with the French than hitherto. This is a great change, and Marshal Sou's arrival at Hanoi is an interesting episode of the altered relations.

THE FIGHTING IN RHODESIA.

NARROW ESCAPES OF MR. RHODES AND COL. BADEN-POWELL.

REPORTS from Bulawayo, Gwelo, Salisbury, and Fort Charter indicate continued activity in the operations of the patrols and larger bodies of troops against the rebels. The positions occupied by the rebels in the Matoppo hills have been ascertained by Col. Baden-Powell's reconnoitring party, and preparations for an advance against them in force are proceeding as quickly as possible. The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent at Bulawayo states that an amnesty offered to Matabele who may surrender before Aug. 10 has created great indignation among the settlers, who think it will be regarded as a sign of weakness.

In the action at Thabas Imamba (says Reuter's Bulawayo correspondent) Mr. Cecil Rhodes was fired at by a Matabele from a distance of only eight paces, but was not hit. Another correspondent says Mr. Rhodes simply carried a switch. The enemy's position was captured at the point of the bayonet after four hours' fierce fighting, the latter portion of which was of a hand-to-hand character. The rebels had to be smoked out of their caves, and then, seeing escape impossible, they got desperate, and fought till they were killed.

The Bulawayo correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette," writing under date June 7, states that during a fight on the Umgusa River, Col. Baden-Powell had a narrow escape. He, the Hon. A. White, and others were standing talking near a tall tree, and had been doing so for about five minutes, when there was a loud report, and a bullet whizzed past Col. Powell's face. A native was seated on one of the topmost branches of the tree, and had been carefully taking aim. A couple of well-directed shots brought him down. Capt. van Niekerk shot four in a tree.

Gen. Carrington is indisposed.

The rinderpest has broken out in British Bechuanaland.

The report circulated in South Africa that the Portuguese Government had, at the instigation of the Transvaal authorities, refused permission for the landing of British troops at Beira and their passage through Portuguese territory on their way to Mashonaland, is authoritatively contradicted.

The Cape Assembly, on July 14, on the motion of Mr. Schreiner, granted to Mr. Rhodes leave of absence for the Session, without which his seat in the House would be forfeited. The motion was opposed by Mr. Merriman as an attempt to snatch a vote of confidence in Mr. Rhodes, but was carried by 52 votes to 12.

THE CHARTERED DEBENTURES.

When (says the "Pall Mall Gazette") it was learnt from Rhodesia that more money was absolutely essential, the loan was arranged in a City office within a quarter of an hour—the whole million and a quarter sterling in fifteen minutes!

The directors of the British South Africa Company announce that as "certain shareholders have expressed a wish to subscribe for the debentures" recently allotted to a syndicate," some of the subscribers have offered to place a certain amount of the issue at the disposal of shareholders desiring to participate. Applications can be made by shareholders for amounts not exceeding 50 per cent. of the nominal value of their shares, except in the case of shareholders holding less than fifty shares, who can apply for £25 debentures. The terms will be the same as those paid by original subscribers, viz.:—£97 10s. per cent., payable £50 per cent. on August 1 and £47 10s. per cent. on November 1, 1896."

SOUDAN: PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA

MAJOR "RODDY" OWEN A VICTIM.

The General Officer Commanding in Egypt has reported to the War Office the following additional deaths from cholera:—

1st North Staffordshire Regt.—4479, Pte. John Gould, July 10, at Halfa; 4035, Pte. Thomas Connolly, July 12, at Gemai.

1st North Staffordshire Regt.—4414, Pte. William Green, July 2, of enteritis, at Halfa; 3502, Lance-Corp. Thomas Ash, July 8; 3702, Lance-Corp. M Plant, July 9; 3170, Pte. Eneas Skitt, July 10; 3926, Pte. John M'Tighe, July 10, of cholera at Gemai.

Brevet-Major E. R. Owen, D. S. O., 1st Bn. Lancashire Fus., July 11, of cholera, at Ambigol Wells.

There was a subdued cheer in the House of Commons, on July 14, when Mr. Curzon mentioned the death of Major Roderic Owen, at Ambigole Wells—an event which he felt sure the House would deeply deplore. It seems that Major Owen's death may have been caused by the fact that the native boy who milked his cows had contracted cholera.

[Major E. R. Owen was a famous all-round sportsman. He was a fine horseman, and one year had the honour of being at the head of the list of gentlemen riders. Whether on the flat, over a country, or between the flags, he was equally at home. Born in 1858, at Cheltenham, "Roddy" Owen commenced his riding career at the age of nineteen, by winning the Duke of Beaufort's BlueCoat Race at Dauntsey on Mr. E. Chaplin's horse Holland. From that time up to 1892 he was one of the best amateur horsemen of the day, and but for the enthusiasm and zeal with which he entered into his military duties on receiving his commission in the Lancashire Regt. in 1876 he would undoubtedly have made an even greater name as a jockey. He carried off the Sandown Grand Prize in two successive years, 1890 and 1891, on Franciscan and Mr. Deacon's Maypole respectively, while in 1892 he attained the height of his ambition by riding Father O'Flynn to victory in the Liverpool Grand National. Subsequently he seldom engaged in race-riding, his regiment monopolising practically all his attention. His last mount was at Goodwood in 1894, when he was unplaced on the Duke of Portland's Simony II. in the Corinthian Plate, won by the Prince of Wales's Florizel II. Major Owen was a capital shot, a successful angler, and a skilful exponent of cricket, racquets, and polo. He served with the Lancashire Fusiliers against the Jebus on the West Coast of Africa in 1892, and was wounded during the operations. He held the rank of Captain at the time, and was promoted Brevet Major for his services, being also mentioned in despatches, and receiving the Distinguished Service Order and Medal with clasp. Major Owen also served with Sir Gerald Portal in the Uganda Expedition.]

The Sirdar has reported that down to July 12 the admissions from cholera on the Egyptian frontier numbered 705, and that there had been 479 deaths. During the two days preceding the report there had been no cases at Kosheh and Ahasha, and it was hoped that the precautions taken might prove successful in preventing the disease from spreading south.

The "Telegraph's" correspondent at Assouan says that place is free from cholera. Another telegram says much uneasiness is felt in Egypt at the deficiency of the water supply, which is causing loss to rice-growers and threatens the coming maize crop. This season's Nile flood is a fortnight late.

AFRICAN REFORM LEADERS IN ENGLAND.

AMONG the passengers who arrived at Plymout, on July 11, from South Africa by the Norham Castle were Messrs. J. Hay Hammond, S. B. Joel, Percy and Sydney Farrar, and Mr. Lionel Phillips, the lat Reform prisoners. Mr. Joel has given an account in the "Daily News" (July 13) of his experiences at Johannesburg. It appears from this that the leaders were twice misled once, when they were induced by Sir Jacobus De Wet to lay down their arms, and the second time when they pleaded guilty to the charge of high treason. Says Mr. Joel: "Sir Jacobus De Wet gave us all to believe that not a hair of our heads would be injured, and that not one of us would suffer the loss of a single day's liberty." The plea of guilty was also adopted under a misapprehensions. We all thought that we would get off lightly; in fact, the morning we went into court a lawyer bet me 25 that he could name the exact amount of our punishment. He fixed it at a fine of £97 10s., the penalty given in the law, and most of us thought he was right. Not until the close of the court, when the prosecuting counsel pleaded that the utmost severity of the law might be inflicted on us, did we begin to suspect that possibly things might not go quite so easily as had been anticipated. When at last the sentences were declared, with their long imprisonment, heavy fine, and banishment for us, and death for the four leaders, we were more than astounded. Mr. Joel, however, still has a good word for President Kruger, who would grant reforms if he had a free hand; and he repudiates the idea that there will be any more fighting in Johannesburg.

FOREIGN NAVIES.

The French Government is about to proceed with the construction of a first-class cruiser, two second-class cruisers, and a torpedo-boat. These vessels will involve an outlay of 807,2001., viz., 374,0001. for the first-class cruiser, 166,6001. for each of the second-class cruisers, and 100,0001. for the torpedo-boat. One of the second class cruisers will be built at Rochefort; the other will be contracted for by private firms. A torpedo boat named the Mangini has been launched at St. Nazaire. The Charles Martel has attained a speed of 17 knots per hour at Brest, with natural draught. The Carnot has also attained a speed of 17 knots per hour at Toulon. The French cruiser Bayard has left Yokohama for Nagasaki. The French cruiser Forfait has arrived at Rochefort from Algiers. The French cruiser Dabourdieu is about to leave Martinique for New York. Captain Pillot has been appointed to the command of the first-class cruiser Isly, forming part of the French naval Division in the extreme East.

Mr. Herbert, Secretary of the United States Navy, has ordered new boilers and engines to be fitted in the American cruiser Atlanta, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. A proposal to fit the Atlanta with twin screws will not be carried out. Tenders will shortly be invited by the United States Navy Department for the construction of three first-class line-of-battle ships, three high-speed torpedo chasers, and ten torpedo-boats. These vessels will be built by private contract, and their construction will involve an outlay of nearly 3,000,0001. The new line-of-battle ships will be of a type similar to the Kentucky and the Kearsage, except that the superposed turrets of these vessels will not be included in their plans.

The French Minister of Marine has offered a prize of 4001. for the best design for a submarine torpedo-boat.

The first-class battle-ship Ersatz Preussen, just launched at Wilhelmshaven in the presence of the Emperor and Empress, is the first German man-of-war driven by triple screws. It is built on much the same lines as the Brandenburg and Worth, but differ from them in various details of equipment and armour. The ship is constructed entirely of German steel, supplied for the most part by Krupp, and has a displacement of 11,050 tons, whereas the Braudenburg class are of 10,033 tons. The dimensions are—length, 115 metres; greatest breadth, 20·4 metres; and mean draught, 7·83 metres. Larger and stronger engines have been fitted, and, in view of the satisfactory experiments on the ironclads Weissenburg and Siegfried the "Masut" system of firing will be used in the furnaces. The three screws are driven by three engines erected in separate watertight compartments and give the ship a maximum speed of 18 knots an hour, against the Brandenburg's 16. With two screws only, the Ersatz, Preussen will make 16, and with one screw ten knots an hour.

The armament is wholly different from that of the Brandenburg class. As a result of the lessons gained in the Naval war between Japan and China, heavy ordnance has been rejected, and reliance placed on a large number of medium guns. There are no fewer than 15-c. quick-firing guns, twelve of 8·8-c., twelve 3·7-c. revolver guns and eight 3-c. machine guns. Four 24-c. cannon are mounted "en barbette" on either side of the 15-c quick-firers, which are placed behind armour-plated casemates. The revolver guns and machine guns are, for the most part, in the fighting tops. The armament is completed by six torpedo tubes, five of which are under, and one above water level. The ship is also fitted with a formidable ram.

For defensive purposes the vessel has throughout four-fifths of her water-line an armoured belt of Harveyised steel, 300 millimetres thick towards the middle, and 150 millimetres at the ends, for the protection of the vital parts, engines, boilers, and magazine; and an armoured deck ranging in thickness from 05 to 75 millimetres. Moreover, the turrets, conning-tower, ammunition hoists, and casemates are protected with 250-millimetre armour. The interior is, of course, divided into water-tight compartments. The crew numbers 655, or 100

AN AMERICAN VIEW OF BIMETALLISM

The annual meeting of the Bimetallic League was held on July 13, at Cannon-street Hotel, Mr. Robert Barclay presiding. There was a large attendance, and among those on the platform were the Right Hon. W. Baddeley, Sir W. H. Houldsworth, M. P., Mr. Evelyn Hubbard, M.P., Sir Theodore C. Hope, Sir G. L. Molesworth, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. B. Edwards, M.P., Mr. Edward Sassoon, Sir W. G. Barttelot, Sir H. M. Hay, Prof. A. A. Issaiff (St. Petersburg), Prof. A. S. Ghosh (Calcutta), Col. G. B. Malleson.

Letters regretting their inability to be present were announced from Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P. (who, it was stated, had been seized with a sudden illness which confined him to his house), Lord George Hamilton, M.P., Mr. Henry Chaplin, M.P., and others.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said no matter how the enemy might try and misread and gainsay the meaning of the resolution passed by the House of Commons, on March 17 last, there it was—a resolution approving bimetallism and binding the Government to help on the "glorious cause." The report also showed the great progress they had been making in the Colonies.—Mr. H. C. Gibbs seconded the motion.—Prof. F. A. Walker, LL.D., president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who was warmly received, supported the motion, and delivered an address on the monetary question. Were (he said) the City of London to give its consent, bimetallism might at once be established on a broad and enduring basis. With so many nations waiting upon England, and none willing to move without her, was it not pertinent to inquire whether the last word had been spoken on this subject. Recent events had given an exceptional interest to the attitude of the United States on the silver question. The entire action of the United States from 1878 to 1893, in the large coinage of silver dollars and the large purchase of silver bullion was prejudicial to the cause of bimetallism; but it was in the main due to a loyal intention to undo the great wrong of demonetization which followed the gold monometallic propaganda set on foot by the Paris Conference of 1867. The true international bimetallists of the United States in his opinion constituted so large a majority of the American people, that on a fair issue—for example, as to the accession of the United States to a bimetallic league comprising England, France, and Germany—or any two of these—all opposition would be swept away as by a whirlwind. That contraction of the currency was an evil did not need to be argued before an American constituency. Instinctively their people shrink from it as, in the language of Mr. Balfour, one of the most benumbing and deadening influences which could touch the springs of enterprise in any country. Since the year opened the outward and formal attitude of political parties in the United States had greatly changed. A monetary agitation rarely equalled in its energy and intensity had set in, and events had rushed rapidly to a crisis. In June the Republican party met in national convention at St. Louis, nominated their candidate for the Presidency, and adopted a declaration of principles. In that convention the all-engrossing question related to the currency. The result was a resolution absolutely in the spirit of the British Bimetallic League, namely the maintenance of the gold standard without further coinage of silver except by international agreement. This expressed the view of the bimetallists of the United States, England, France, and Germany alike. Disingenuous efforts had been made by some partisan newspapers to create the impression that the St. Louis convention pronounced for gold monometallism. Not only the terms of the resolution, but the records of the proceedings, were dead against this view. The nominee of the party was a man who never was a monometallist, and could not be one if he tried. The attempt to make the attitude assumed by the Republican party at St. Louis appear hostile to bimetallism was utterly unjustifiable, and a scandalous perversion of facts. On the other hand, the Democratic pary, at its convention in Chicago last week, to the deep regret of many patriotic citizens, altogether irrespective of partisan convictions, and wholly from a view to the native honour and credit, adopted a resolution demanding a free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 without reference to the action of other countries. To this result the silver mining interest contributed; the inflation element contributed; the so-called Populist or Socialist party contributed. All these, however, would have been insufficient to commit the Democratic party to a policy so profoundly distrusted by all conservative men had it not been for the deep dissatisfaction and angry impatience felt by hundreds of thousands of sincere bimetallists, west and south, at the frequent disappointment and humiliating failures experienced in the efforts made by the United States to secure the co-operation of European Powers in the re-establishment of international bimetallism. In spite of many friendly suggestions from this side of the water, they were not going to pull any burning chestnuts out of the fire. The United States would maintain the position it had so long held as a nation, thoroughly believing in bimetallism, and, in the main, disinterestedly desirous to promote that object, and yielding place to none in its readiness to make reasonable exertions and sustain reasonable sacrifices for the common good. But the great Republic of the west would make no doubtful experiments in finance—at any rate none more questionable than that it did in 1878 and 1890. The bonus of the United States would continue to be paid in gold coin or its full equivalent.—The resolution was carried unanimously.

THE INSIDE TRACK TO CHINA.

MR. ARCHIBALD R. COLQUHOUN writes in the "Saturday Review":—The important statement recently made by Lord Salisbury with regard to the markets of South-West China, and railway enterprise in Indo-China, is a great advance on any previous governmental announcement on the subject. It clears the ground, and shows what is to be expected and what not. . . . The main principles have been accepted—namely, that effective access to the vast markets of South-West China is impossible from the Chinese littoral; that railways from Burma—where we occupy such an admirable base for operations—must furnish the means for entering China "from behind," to use Lord Salisbury term, and that the assistance of the British and Indian Governments will be given for this purpose. This seems to me to cover the most important points contended for by the commercial community of the country.

The promised assistance, it is true, is to be limited to lines within British territory—an inevitable decision with the present political situation—and consequently the lines formerly existing become restricted. There are three possible railway routes starting from British territory: the Burma-Kalung-Szumao line, which would run chiefly through Siam, the Rangoon-Karenni line, and the Kunlon Ferry line. The first of these, under the decision of Lord Salisbury, as a foreign line, will be excluded from the assistance of our Government, though even here it would seem that for the portion within the British border connecting the Siamese section with Maulmain a guarantee may be looked for. The Karenni route may be dismissed as extremely difficult, unsurveyed, and unfavourably regarded by the Government of India. There remains the Kunlon Ferry line, the choice of the Indian Government. Not an ideal scheme, it has at least the great merit of making a beginning, and as the Indian Government at last seems in earnest in the matter, it would be folly not to support the scheme. The chief objection to the line has been removed by Lord Salisbury's approval of its being carried via Szumao, the best approach to Yunnan, and not by way of Tali-fu, which would end the line in a cul-de-sac, and too far west. Once we have this railway to Szumao, and trade develops, the Slam line will very soon follow. There is room for both.

But there remains the question of the extension of the railway into China. Why not press for an arrangement with China for the crossing of the frontier? Lord Salisbury's view, however, that no great difficulties will be encountered in this respect when the Chinese border is reached, is without doubt quite right. "You provide a powerful and solvent company," he said; "we will assist you as far as we can to bring it to the edge of the British territory, and when we have done so—it may seem arrogant to say it to you—I have not the slightest doubt we shall be able to penetrate into foreign territory whenever we think it is desirable to do so." The Chinese, it will be urged, do not act like other people, and what happens elsewhere is no guide as to what will occur on their frontier. But, notwithstanding the abnormally conservative and retrograde character of the Celestials, it will be found that they will not oppose, but welcome, the railway. The Chinese are an intensely utilitarian, practical people, and once let the Yunnanese begin to realise the advantages of the rail, and pressure will soon be brought to bear upon the Central Government at Peking. In the north of China we have a good object-lesson in this question of railways. At first the inhabitants were as much opposed there as elsewhere to their introduction, but no sooner was the line from the Kaiping mines to the Tientsin River working than its advantages to local industries became apparent, leading to petitions in favour of railway extension being laid before the Peking Government, and ultimately with success. What has happened in the North will be repeated in South-West China.

Once the railway enters China, it will rapidly pass across Yunnan to the Yangtze River, at a point near its navigation-limit, and pierce Szuchuan, our chief objective in the Chinese Empire, whence will one day radiate a network of railways. With the necessity for new markets fully acknowledged, when so much is being done to open Uganda and other undeveloped markets in Africa, surely to reach this cut-off field of Szuchuan, with its seventy millions, industrious, thirty, well-to-do, inhabiting a country crammed with resources, agricultural and miners is deserving of our most serious efforts. It is the one rich market of vast proportions still remaining in the whole world ready to be opened, if we only have the courage and enterprise to undertake the task.

"WHEN FEVER BURNS AND ague FREEZES; not delay a moment in using Grubb's Ague Specific, the King of fever Remedies, 16 1, of MADON, SONS & Co. Bombay."

THE NEW APPOINTMENT OF "SECOND-IN-COMMAND."

THE creation of the new appointment of "Second-in-Command," which has recently been announced, has come as a surprise to the Army. To us it appears to be the most significant indication of the "new method" which has yet appeared. The views of the present Commander-in-Chief with regard to promotion to the rank of Major-General and to higher ranks are already well-known, and it may be anticipated that not a few senior Colonels will find themselves cut off from further advancement. But during the last few months indications have not been wanting that an effectual bar is likely to be made lower down in the scale, and that ultimately an officer's most critical period will be reached when he is eligible for, and when he holds the rank of Major. Recent amendments of the regulations have provided: (1) That an an officer serving in the Army Pay Department on his combatant commission shall either return to his regiment or give up his regimental career altogether on becoming the Senior Captain in his regiment, whereas previously he had to exercise this choice only on becomming Senior Major; (2) that the Majors and two Senior Captains of cavalry regiments where alone the practice of appointing Majors to Auxiliary Forces Adjutancies has survived, shall be disqualified from acting as Adjutants of Yeomanry; and (3) that Majors must pass a professional examination before they can be recommanded for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel—this obviously can and probably will, be made a very real test. Now, all these changes point in one direction; and it has been becoming more and more obvious that a Captain, to make his promotion safe, would be wise not to seek employment away from his regiment, and it is clearly the intention to require that Captain shall be in close touch with their regimental duties before they pass to a higher rank. While, as regards Majors, the idea undoubtedly is to bind them tightly to their regiments and to limit their outside employment to appointments on the Staff. On top of all this it is now declared that the Senior Major of a regiment of battalion is no longer necessarily to be second-in-command, but that the "second-in-command" is to be selected from among all the Majors. The Major who is regarded as the best officer will thus get his merit recognised while he is yet a Major, and will have the certain reversion of the full command. This is calculated to have a very considerable effect. The Senior Majors will have to look to it that they are not superseded. The Juniors will have early promotion to work for. We imagine there can be no idea of displacing the present "Senior Majors," drawing additional pay as such. They will, we suppose, become the first "seconds-in-command," and the first selections for the new appointment cannot take place until they are promoted or passed over for the full command. In the event of the latter contingency happening a rather awkward situation will be created, as the "second-in-command" will scarcely be able to retain that appointment when a junior officer has gone over his head, and he will not care to put up with the double rebuff of losing both the first and the second place in the regiment or battalion. The only thing for him to do in such circumstances will be to retire. The authorities will, therefore, have to weigh with claims for promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel very carefully, or grave injustice may be done under this new system.—"Army and Navy Gazette."

RUSSIA AND COREA.

THE "Times" St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphed on July 16:—

The Corean Ambassador and his suite were received in farewell audience by the Tsar yesterday, at Peterhof. The chief of the Corean Embassy had a private audience of the Tsar, at Moscow towards the end of the coronation which was considered to be of an important political nature. The opinion has all the time prevailed here in political circles that the King of Corea would continue to reside in the Russian Consulate at Seoul until Russia had obtained some substantial advantages in that country, and there is no doubt that some arrangement has now been concluded. News from Japan states that the King of Corea, since he has been with the Russians, has already learned to play billiards, and that the King's nephew, who is in Japan, is still occupied with several other young Koreans in contriving some scheme for regenerating and saving the country.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, JULY 17.

Major-Gen Sir Charles Warren having proceeded on leave of absence from the 19th inst to Aug 11, the command of the Thames District devolves upon Major-Gen T Fraser, C.B, Commandant School of Military Engineering.

Col (temporary Major-Gen) Coleridge Grove, C B, Military Secretary at Headquarters, will obtain promotion to the establishment of Major-Generals in consequence of the recent retirement of Gen Sir E G Bulwer.

During the approaching manœuvres at Aldershot the command of the three divisions into which the force will be divided will devolve upon Major-Generals Bengough, Wavell, and Kelly-Kenny.

Col F J Kempster, D S O, A D C to the Queen, Royal Munster Fus, has been selected for the command of the 1st Bn which is about to become vacant by the appointment of Col D G Johnston to the 101st Regimental District.

Lt-Col A W Collard, lately commanding the Army Service Corps at Woolwich, becomes D A A G at Halifax, Nova Scotia, from to-day, in place of Lt-Col Shannon, who retires from the Service.

Lt-Col M M Battye, 10th Foot, was formally installed as a Military Knight during the morning service at St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, on Saturday.

Col the Hon Matthew Aylmer, formerly Lieutenant 7th Royal Fus, eldest son of Lord Aylmer, has been appointed Adjutant-General of the Canadian Militia.

Major A G Churchill, 12th Lancers, has been selected for the appointment of D A A G, Aldershot, vice Capt J E Lindley, 1st Dragoons, who completes his tenure on Aug 31.

Major G H C Hamilton 14th Hussars, has been appointed Second-in-Command of the regiment, vice Major A J English, promoted to the command.

Major J A Orr-Ewing 16th Lancers, is resigning his appointment as A D C to Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, commanding the Forces in Ireland, and will rejoin his regiment in India for duty.

Major B D A Donne, Royal Sussex Regt, has been selected for appointment as Second-in-Command of the 2nd Bn, vice Major G Harden, retired.

Capt the Hon U V G A Lumley, 11th Hussars, A D C to Major Gen Thynne commanding North Eastern District, obtains his majority in consequence of the recent promotion of Major H E Courtenay to the command of the regiment.

Capt F Gordon, 2nd Bn Gordon Highlanders, has been selected for appointment as Brigade Major Malta.

The following officers have been selected for adjutancies of Militia and Volunteers:—Capt W A Pollock Gore, Royal Scots, for 5th V B Cameron Highlanders; Capt W J Ferguson Davie, Border Regt, for 5th V B and Capt H O E Westropp, Manchester Regt for 3rd Lancashire Fus.

Lieut F B Maurice, Derbyshire Regt is about to be seconded from June 11, for service as aide-de-camp to Major-Gen Maurice, commanding the Woolwich District.

THE NAVY.

Appointments.

Commanders—S D Lacy, to Melampus, for coastguard at Carrickfergus (Aug 9); J Honner, to Dolphin, in command (July 14).

Lieutenants—J D Daintree, to Pembroke, for Minerva (N) (July 13); R G H Blomfield, to Pembroke, additional, for Endymion (N) (June 28).

Sub Lieutenant—V F Tuson (a), to Alexandria, additional, for the manœuvres (July 10).

Staff Commander—W Hawkes Strugnell, to Phaeton, lent for the manœuvres (July 8).

Fleet Engineers—C A Haddy, to Vivid, additional, for service in Dockyard Reserves, Floating Section; R T Rundle, to Vivid, additional, for Raleigh as Fitter, to Victoria and Albert (July 14); H C Goldsmith, to Victory, additional, for Calliope (June 26).

Chief Engineer—W Brown, to Melampus (July 15).

Engineers—F D Thomsett, to Vivid, additional, for Opossum; T R Reynolds to Victory, for Charger (July 11).

Surgeons—R T A Levinge, to Alecto (July 10); C M Beadnell, to be lent to Chatham Hospital, for temporary service (July 15).

Ch. plain—Rev W S Harris, to Haslar Hospital (July 13).

Chief Carpenter—J H Bennett, to Victory, additional, for Prince George.

Carpenters—D Morgan, to Victory additional, for Prince George; W L Peain, to Bonaventure, additional, for service in Trincomalee; J H Cox, to Phœbe.

COASTGUARD.

Surgeon and Agent—R G Beel, M B, Civil Practitioner, at Sunderland.

Admiralty, July 6, 1896.—The following Acting Sub Lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet, viz:—O J Prentis and E L Tomkinson (May 14, 1895); O E Stallknecht and G V C Rose Grune 14, 1895); G V W Carey and W B Gillett (Aug 14, 1895); W A Cooke Hurle (Oct 15, 1895).

June 7, 1896.—Mr T Slator, B A, has been appointed a Naval Instructor in Her Majesty's Fleet (June 30).

July 9, 1896.—The following Acting Sub Lieutenants have been confirmed as Sub Lieutenants in Her Majesty's Fleet, viz:—C Maxwell Lefroy (Feb 2, 1895); A P Addison and P Withers (March 14, 1895).

Sub Lieut C Maxwell Lefroy has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet (Aug 2, 1895).

July 10, 1896.—The undermentioned Commanders have been promoted to the rank of Captain in Her Majesty's Fleet:—A W Paget, H C B Hulbert, R S Lowry, H B Jackson, and A T Carter (June 30).

The undermentioned Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Commander in Her Majesty's Fleet:—H J D Laxton, J W Combe, W H F Taylor, D E Ellerbeck, E B May, J H Torlesse, W O Story, H Goss-orth, L F Rolleston, G H S Mundy, J B Eustace, W C Pakenham, A E A Grant, H L Heath, A G H W Moore, C E Madden, and M T Parks (June 30).

The undermentioned Sub Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet:—F W Pontifex, S D Forbes, W R G Petre, C H Forbes, W G A Kennedy, H R Heathcote, F Spencer, E H Father, H W Osburn, W E B Phillimore, A A Ellison, R G D Dewar, E R G Winter, A K Macrorie, J H Jeffcie, C D Graham, C A Fulcher, H C R Boucher, J H Dathan, G J Todd, N C A Moore, W L Elder, A Cochrane, and C W Trousdale (June 30).

July 10—Royal Naval Reserve—Lieut E J Griffin has been placed on the retired list, with permission to assume the rank of Commander; Sub Lieut W H Coates has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant.

July 11—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 25, 1870, Fleet Paymaster N D'Esterre Roberts has this day been placed on the Retired List at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of paymaster in Chief.

July 12—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb 25, 1870, April 20, 1877, and July 4, 1879, Fleet Engineer R S Le has been placed on the Retired list, with permission to assume the rank of Inspector of Machinery.

The Greenwich Hospital pension of £50 a year, rendered vacant by the death of Retired Fleet Surgeon W G J Ayre, has been conferred on Retired Fleet Surgeon R Wilcox.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered ..	65	90	65	58	70	52	54	29
Saturday, August 1	1	0	0	61	1	17	0	43
Sunday, Aug. 2	0	22	0	63	0	19	0	46
Total..	68	21	66	22	71	88	55	21
Total fall to Aug. 2, 1895.	42	57	34	78	31	81	26	13
Total fall to Aug. 2, 1894.	51	4	45	9	45	70	43	37

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m. at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

Return of Rainfall as registered at 6 a.m. on 31st July 1896:

	Ghadeckt.		Dhola.		Jalgaon.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previous Total	17	93	12	26	14	43
Rainfall on 30th July ..	1	63	0	85	0	2
Total up to date.....	19	16	13	11	14	85

KHANDALLA.

The Rainfall registered at Khandalla, up to the 31st July is as follows:—

	In.	cts.
July 26th	9	42
,, 27th	3	21
,, 28th	3	41
,, 29th	15	51
,, 30th	7	80
,, 31st	3	70
	42	85
Previously registered	12	35
Total	55	17

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 1ST OF AUGUST, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature (32° F) and also to the sea level and corrected to the standard gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a screen with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date
Delhi	29·415	ESE	4	97·2	78·4	87	1·13	15·54	+2·66
Agra	29·403	NE	4	97·5	82·7	76	0·00	7·43	−6·07
Cawnpore ...	29·391	ESE	8	97·9	84·0	80	...	8·16	...
Allahabad...	29·375	E	11	95·6	82·2	82	...	12·38	−5·06
Jhansi.....	29·414	C	1	94·6	79·2	83	0·44	21·71	+3·69
Jacobabad..	29·387	E	8	110·3	86·5	59	...	1·61	+0·13
Karachi	29·455	WSW	10	92·3	79·5	87	0·02	7·38	+2·29
Joypore	29·469	N N W	3	88·9	75·3	93	0·15	6·45	−6·10
Ajmere	29·477	W	3	88·9	77·0	62	0·02	16·13	+6·34
Deesa	29·620	W	10	97·1	75·0	93	0·24	15·01	+1·50
Ahmedabad	29·538	SW	13	99·1	78·6	76	0·49	...	...
Bhuj	29·493	WSW	12	92·4	74·9	91	0·40	14·35	+3·37
Rajkot	29·552	SW	10	97·8	74·1	93	0·28	27·68	+9·11
Veraval ...	29·578	W	10	93·6	74·7	93	0·14	14·91	...
Veeravala..	29·595	W	9	92·7	75·1	91	0·17	14·97	+3·7
Indore.....	29·394	WNW	9	92·7	71·1	81	0·00	11·41	−1·10
Sangor	29·416	E	5	96·5	73·6	95	...	22·3	−0·75
Jubbulpore	29·422	W	6	86·9	75·1	97	0·30	37·20	+8·47
Hoshangabad.....	29·481	SW	9	93·2	74·6	95	0·49	24·81	−1·01
Khandwa ...	29·530	W	12	91·7	74·6	91	0·5	...	...
Raipur	29·457	SW	13	93·3	73·6	92	0·50	35·78	+4·41
Nagpur	29·483	WSW	13	91·2	76·1	91	0·8	31·41	+6·53
Amraoti	29·519	W	14	94·1	77·6	91	...	29·94	+3·11
Akola	29·566	WNW	16	94·6	73·7	89	0·04	21·52	+4·95
Surat	29·87	SSW	3	82·3	77·1	87	0·0	5·27	+0·63
Malegaon	29·605	WSW	15	89·9	72·1	91	...	20·33	+1·04
Bombay.....	29·558	WSW	24	83·4	76·1	91	0·69	68·51	+17·74
Poona	29·650	WSW	23	78·8	70·9	94	0·2	19·78	+5·04
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aurangabad.....	29·612	WNW	8	92·8	70·7	85	...	21·19	...
Sholapur....	29·647	WSW	17	95·8	73·0	80	...	7·87	−1·91
Ratnagiri	29·709	SSW	16	84·7	76·4	82	0·43	40·46	−27·19
Belgaum	29·701	WSW	7	79·7	67·8	91	1·20	41·67	+18·27
Goa	29·740	W	13	84·0	74·4	91	0·38	40·86	...
Karwar.....	29·760	WSW	9	82·2	70·9	78	1·20	49·43	−29·55
Mangalore....	29·812	WNW	4	81·2	73·9	93	2·31	76·18	+4·23
Calicut	29·868	NE	11	84·2	74·0	94	1·47	67·51	+4·26
Cochin	29·857	NW	8	84·7	73·2	93	1·84	69·71	+9·97
Bangalore....	29·767	WSW	19	78·3	66·3	83	0·01	3·84	−4·38
Secunderabad.....	29·693	WSW	20	81·1	71·9	77	0·04	8·23	−3·70
Masulipatam.	29·663	WNW	14	91·1	78·6	81	0·07	11·40	−0·39
Cuddapah	29·677	WSW	17	89·2	77·7	64	...	1·97	−2·37
Guddapah	29·677	W	14	89·7	72·3	81	0·03	3·17	−3·14
Madras	29·694	SW	8	96·0	76·5	69	0·07	3·81	−2·51
Coimbatore..	29·777	W	5	79·4	70·3	77	0·00	7·35	+4·67
Trichinopoly	29·734	WSW	19	95·0	72·3	55	...	0·49	−2·77
Negapatam..	29·738	SW	10	86·5	79·4	63	...	1·19	−2·61
Colombo....	29·748	SW	8	82·0	75·0	80	0·28	10·19	−2·78
Aden	29·890	E	15	92·3	77·8	68	...	0·01	...

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J J H=0·75 (68·12); G T H=0·61 (66·39); S K G H=0·36 (69·65); C P=0·69 (64·81).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly in Gujarat, Central India, Berar and at Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Belgaum, Surat and Mangalore, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are steep. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, and at Jacobabad and Sangor, and south-westerly to north-westerly in all other places. The force has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 28 miles an hour at Secunderabad, 26 at Trichinopoly, 22 at Bombay and Bellary, and 16 at Goa. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal in the Punjab and North-West Provinces, and the minimum 4° in excess at Agra and Allahabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 111° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Mangalore (2·31"), between one and two inches at Delhi, Ahmedabad, Neemuch, Belgaum, Karwar, Calicut and Cochin, and light to moderate showers at Jhansi, Joypore, Ajmere, Deesa, Bhuj, Rajkot, Veraval, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Raipur, Nagpur, Bombay, Ratnagiri and Goa. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast between Cochin and Bombay is one and a quarter times steeper than usual, and conditions are favourable for rain on the whole of that coast. In all other districts except Sind, and at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency, ordinary strong monsoon weather conditions prevail, and rain in light or moderate showers is to be expected. The abnormal chart indicates that the weather to the eastwards of Longitude 80° is unsettled.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 1st Aug 1896.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.....	inches 29·594
Temperature of the Air.....	degrees 78·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·1
Dew Point	75·1
Relative humidity of Air	882
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).....	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m., next day).....	degrees 86·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.).....	75·8
General Directions of wind	WSW, W.
Speed of Wind in miles	miles 281
Fall of Rain.....	0·43
Total fall during month	25·41
,, year	64·72
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 1st Aug	0·73

INVESTITURE AT WINDSOR.

THE QUEEN, at Windsor, on July 10, received the Nawab Sultan ul Mulk, Viscount and Viscountess Wolseley and Sir Philip and Lady Currie had the honour of dining with the Queen.

On July 12 Her Majesty saw a party of the Burmese workmen and women from the Crystal Palace, who visited the Castle by Her Majesty's command. The visitors were attired in highly coloured costumes. They included silversmiths, woodcarvers, tapestry-weavers, cigar-makers, dancers, and football players. They were chiefly Mohammedans, but a couple of Brahmins and a Buddhist nun were among them. The party, who were accompanied by Mr. Henry Gilman, general manager of the Crystal Palace, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fowle, were shown through the State Apartments by Her Majesty's Inspector of Palaces, and afterwards grouped upon the pavement on the south side of the Grand Quadrangle in the vicinity of the Victoria Tower, where the Queen had arranged to see them. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of York, left the Castle entrance about half-past five o'clock in an open carriage drawn by a pair of greys the Royal equipage stopping after it had proceeded a few yards along the quadrangle. The Queen appeared greatly interested in her Eastern visitors, and made many kindly inquiries respecting them, to which Mr. Fowle replied. The Brahmins, the Buddhist nun, and Mah Tin, a little girl, were introduced to Her Majesty and the Duke and Duchess of York. Mr. Gilman had the honour of being presented to the Queen, and thanked Her Majesty for the kindness she had so graciously displayed in permitting the Burmese to see the Castle. The Queen and the Duke and Duchess of York afterwards left the quadrangle for the Home Park. The Burmese were subsequently entertained in one of the rooms of the Castle where tea, cake, and fruit were provided.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 3.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

For an Exparte Decree.

604-95—Dhonkhit and D (for pauper)—Sitaram Bhai Sonar vs Hajee Assam Hajee Abdulla Nemat—Payne G and S.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

35-96—Crawford B and Co—Otto Friedhelm vs Nensey Peroo Mahomed—Payne G and S—Part heard.

Testamentary Suit.

8-96—Chitnis M and M—G inanbai vs Kalianji Meghjee—Mathuhai and J.

7-96—J Cama—Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Dandiadoons and others v R ittonbai widow and others—Edgelow and G.

3-96—M H Khan—Bai Lalibai vs Shaik Abdul Rehman bin Shaik Aboobaker—Dipthary and F.

Postponed Long Causes.

519-95—Khanderao and Sister (paupers)—Zobarabai vs Esmail Sobhan and another—Sorabjee and Jehangir.

234-95—J Pesan—Chutharam Gandharang vs Atmaram Shewba and other—Kanderao and S.

1 1-95—Tuker and H—William Morris vs Matilda Morris and another.

65-94—Tyabjee D and Co—Cassum Kuthra and another vs Khan ebai—Pestonji R and S.

402-95—Chalk W and S—Hajee Esmail Bawa and others vs Haji Cassum Haji Gaol and others—Payne G and S, and Wadia and G.

471-94—Bicknell M and M—Gangabai vs Ramdas Dossa and others—Mansukhlal D and J, and Khunderao and M.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report

567-96—Nanu and H—Kumar Shri Samat Singjee vs Dalsukhram Hangowan—Bhalshanker and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

For Dismissal.

65-96—M H Khan—Pundarinath Jaggonath and another vs Ramjee Shugwan—Mithibai M and M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

429-95—Payne, G and S—Nusserwanjee Nowrojee vs Vasirbhai Khurshedji—Part heard.

47-96—Bhalshanker and K—Thaker Megjee Ludha and others vs Shah Kara Laljee and another—Crawford B and Co, for trial of preliminary issue.

523-95—Tankerdas Jan C—Brahmbhoy Lallubhai Chatoo vs Gangabhoy Mowjee—Payne G and S.

For Further Direction on the Special Commissioner's Report, 579-94—Khunderao and S (for paupers)—Sukur Maloo and others vs Pandoo Bhowani and another—In person.

For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report

197-93—Muljee and R—Laxmibai vs Janmabai—Bhalshanker and K.

Postponed Long Causes.

321-1-585-95—Crawford B and C—Raoji Nanchund and another vs Laljee Mawjee—Bhalshanker and K.

403-96—Bhalshankar and K—Laljee Mawjee vs Raojee Nanchand and others—Crawford B and Co.

685-93—Brown and M—Tikayet Sheo Girdharjee Maharaj Shri Govendrajee Maharaj vs Dewoobaiji—Bhalshanker and K.

478-93—Edgelow and G—Vithaldas Ramdas vs Bawa Jankidas Pemji.

506-93—Ardeshir H and D—Ramchandra Baburao vs Ramchandra Parshia Gowan and another.

694-94—M H Khan (for pauper)—Lalliff Hajee Aboobakar vs Hajee Assam Hajee Joosab and others—J Peace, and In person.

651-94—Muljee and R—Vithaldas Gober and others vs Purushoodas Narsey and another—Edgelow and G.

527-95—Bhalshanker and K—Mourjee Laljee vs Ranchordas Narotamdas—Edgelow and G.

147-93—Framji M and M—Chandolal Khooshaljee vs Awadbin Gomer Sultan Navaz Jung Bahadoor Crawford B and Co.

182-94—Madhowjee and V Nathmal Narsingda vs Malharrao Holkar and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

To Confirm Commissioner's Report and for Further Direction and Costs.

245-94—Tyabjee D and Co Ramsahimal Hukamchand and others vs Sewdhyanmal Hemraj and another

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

For Judgment.

230-96—Framjee M and M—Bai Awabai vs Bai Dossibai and others—Framjee M and M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

297-96—Janardhan and A (for pauper)—Purbai vs Chattipsey Karamsey.

299-95—Dikshit and D—Mahomed Abdulla vs Hajee Alli Mahomed Hajee Esmail.

Postponed Long Causes.

122-95—Bicknell M and M—Agarand Mograj vs George Okell and others—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

551-95—In person—Kesowjee Dowoom vs Ramdas Waghjee and others—Payne

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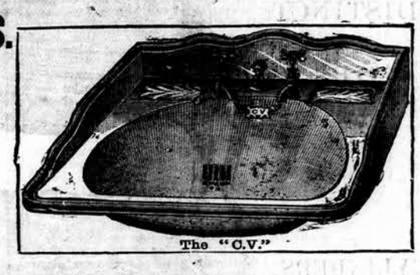

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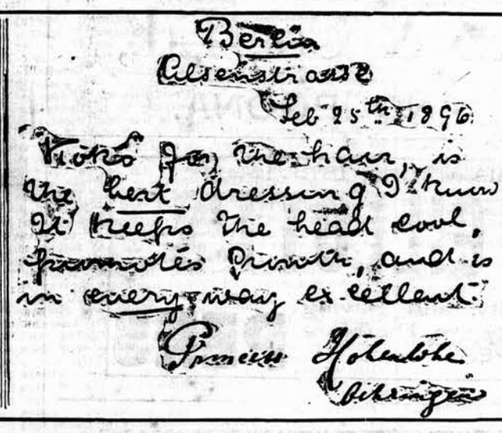

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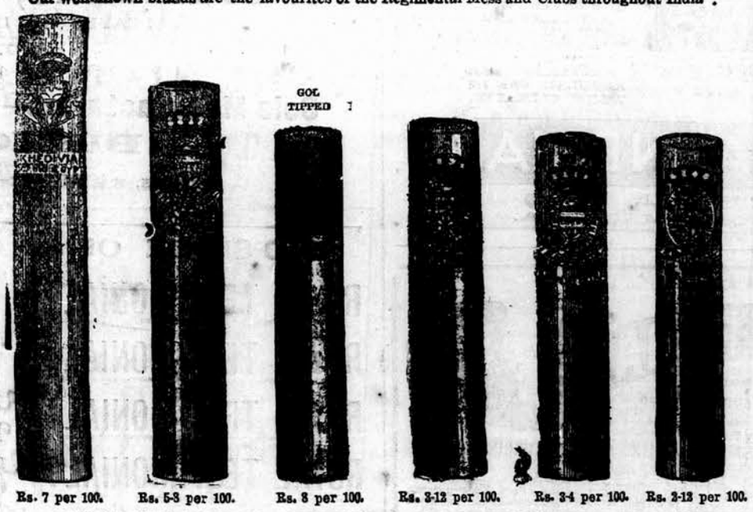

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